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PRESS COMMENTS ON BOURGEOIS, REVISIONIST DEMOCRACY

AU041604 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 27 May 81 p 4

[Bashkim Trenova article: "Democracy of Terror and Force Against the Working Masses"]

[Text] Everywhere bourgeois states declare that they represent the people's interests and wishes, and that they are the most refined form of democracy. But behind that "democracy" stands the power of money and capital, and countries whose function is to forcefully protect the conditions under which the ruling class exists and dominates the other oppressed classes. The working masses are ceaselessly exploited in that "democracy" and they cannot develop their human capabilities. They are not guaranteed even the most elementary rights, such as securing the means of livelihood through selling manual labor or manpower. That is clearly shown by the hundreds of millions of unemployed people--almost half of the world's population suffers from lack of food, of which nearly a quarter are on the threshold of hunger. One-third of mankind lives in dilapidated shacks: infant mortality in some countries is 50 percent, and many other daily facts.

The bourgeois politicians' words and noisy declarations cannot hide the capitalist system's oppressive and exploitative nature. Black cannot be white; crime, moral; and criminals, humanitarians.

For example, facts show that while Reagan, like other previous presidents, is proclaiming the United States to be the ideal of democracy, freedom and justice, the repressive apparatus serving the bourgeoisie is continually being reinforced in that country. According to various American bourgeois authors themselves, "police persecution and the creation of files for political purposes are carried out to a great extent" in the United States. The FBI alone has collected files with fingerprints of 200 million Americans. About 4 million forms with various data about American citizens have been collected by electronic systems in various police institutions. Over the last few years alone, the FBI has classified over 500,000 American citizens as guilty of "undermining activity," even though their political activity was carried out within the American Constitution. The disappearance without trace of progressive elements and persons opposed to U.S. imperialism's aggressive policy is not an occasional phenomenon in the United States. The police "close their files for lack of evidence" knowing full well who is responsible for such tragedies. The American bourgeoisie has recruited over 100,000 criminals, racists and frenzied anticommunists--Mafia people--in its fascist apparatus of force, in order to guarantee "democratic freedom."

The bourgeoisie is obliged to be hypocritical and to present its exploitative and counterrevolutionary dictatorship as democracy for all, cultivated democracy and even people's democracy. That is done, not only by what are called bourgeois democratic states, but also by open fascist dictatorship. Speaking about the German Nazi state system, Hitler declared that "classes do not exist in this national socialist state," it is "above classes." Now the Soviet social imperialists have declared in their Constitution that the Soviet Union is "a socialist state for all the people," which has transcended and has nothing to do with the "obligations of the proletarian dictatorship." On their side, the Chinese revisionists recently gave up the formal use of the term "dictatorship of the proletariat," and substituted the term "people's democratic dictatorship." This is presented as democracy's full flowering in both the Soviet Union and China. But such "arguments," borrowed from the arsenal of Nazi demagogy, cannot help the Soviet, Chinese or other revisionists.

Facts show that the infamous fascist KGB are free to persecute and arrest any worker, to terrorize true revolutionaries and honorable people who do not reconcile themselves to the ruling regime in the Soviet Union. Psychiatric hospitals are used in that country for the same purpose and also arms in the streets to suppress the working masses' demonstrations and the dissatisfaction of nations and oppressed people.

Currently there are 10,000 prisons and concentration camps in the Soviet Union just as there were in Czarist Russia. The Chinese reality also testifies to the same thing. As daily life shows, the Chinese revisionists are increasingly reinforcing the army's role in the country's life, are drawing more troop units into the city streets and provinces in order to suppress the revolts of workers, the unemployed and hungry people. The force used by those punitive troops, alongside that of the police, has caused the ugliest crimes, such as killing those who demand work, bread and justice on the Chinese city sidewalks and squares.

Terror incorporated into the system is made law in a more or less open form in capitalist countries, regardless of the form or name given to their state, and in those countries where a national bourgeoisie rules, regardless of whether they proclaim themselves as "socialist", "democratic pluralist" or "self-managing." Those at the top of the pyramid, the new bourgeoisie, rule in the bourgeois-revisionist system: They label themselves "communists" at the people's expense even though they are nothing more than bourgeois technocrats who direct a bureaucratic, fascist state. The fruit of "self-management" and "pluralist democracy" are, for example, over 1 million unemployed and hundreds of thousands of others emigrating to secure their livelihood. Certainly, it is easy to speak of "pluralism in the workers' interests", "brotherhood and unity" and the like, but reality cannot be hidden behind slogans. Such reality is tragic in all its aspects. Workers are exploited and oppressed and peoples and national minorities are terrorized and bloodied. Tanks in city and village streets, people killed or wounded, prisons filled with innocent people, blood spilled, contempt and savage chauvinist discrimination against nations and peoples in various countries where the dictatorship of capital, open fascism or that hidden by pseudodemocratic, pseudosocialist phraseology rules. The transformation of peaceful demonstrations into real tragedies, wherever they have occurred and are still occurring, clearly show the true face of bourgeois and revisionist democracy.

The democracy of capital everywhere, both in bourgeois and revisionist countries, is a democracy in name only. It does not bring any benefits to the peoples' masses or the working class, but is directed against them. As the British periodical NEW STATESMAN admits, a telephonic spying system is carried out against ordinary citizens in England, the birthplace of the bourgeois parliamentary system. At least 12 lines in every telephonic center carry out this activity in the large cities. As another British periodical (NEI) states, special police files exist for one-fifth of the population in that country: that is, about 11 million people. Likewise 3 million are persecuted for political activity by police and there are files in various police offices for 5 million citizens in the FRG.

A wide and powerful network of state mechanisms exists in every bourgeois-revisionist country to forcefully maintain the state of capital, to save it from being overthrown, to protect the exploiting classes from their gravediggers. As Enver Hoxha emphasized, bourgeois democracy is "a form of bourgeois domination while the rights and freedom proclaimed 'for all' are absolutely of a formal and deceptive nature."

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN DELEGATION'S DEPARTURE--The radio-television delegation of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, headed by (Mohammed Boukendakoyi), director of radio-television, left Albania on 3 June after visiting our country at the invitation of Albanian radio-television. During its stay in Albania the delegation visited various work and production centers and socio-cultural institutions in various districts. Also, opinions were exchanged on further cooperation between the two institutions. (Cajup Rusmali), director general of Albanian radio-television gave a dinner. The delegation was seen off by television director Agron Cobani. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 3 Jun 81 AU]

OTECHESTVEN FRONT REVIEWS TV DOCUMENTARY ON POLAND

AU041414 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 2 Jun 81 p 2

[Vladimir Karakashev television review: "Militant Journalism"]

[Excerpt] If we listed the more important sociopolitical and cultural events of this last week that needed to be reported on the "small screen" we would need more space than that reserved for our "television review" column... I say this in order to stress the exceptional number of topical events that succeeded each other during the last 7 days and the great amount of documentary programs devoted to them. We can hardly speak of program "gaps" or of "dull" television days last week. Those responsible for the television programs succeeded in applying a well-balanced selection and distribution of programs on topical events, adapting the style and amount of the time reserved for these programs to the extent and importance of the respective events.

Among the topical documentaries I will mention the film "Days of Poland". This is a work for which we can give full credit to its author--journalist Ivan Garelov. This film follows the hot tracks of events in Poland. The author, above all, tries to describe the atmosphere of today's Poland, an atmosphere full of tension and anxiety, from many "points of view." His camera and microphone are directed at the workers just leaving the "Warsaw" metallurgical plant after a working day. He finds his way into the leadership of the Solidarity trade union and shows us pictures of the free market stalls in the streets of the Warsaw "Pragz District. He reports on the work of the Polish Sejm. Finally, as if trying to reach a synthesis and to sum up all previous facts, he interviews two Polish leaders--Grabski and Malinowski. These interviews are without any official character and are marked by an almost rough frankness. The documentary "Days of Poland" thus attained wider dimensions, it is free of any intentional character, of any prejudice. The intensity of the documentary is further increased by an additional objectivity which makes the viewer believe in the author's journalistic commentary. This commentary is permeated by caustic irony against certain hypocritical "saviours" of the Polish people, on the one hand, and inspired by faith in the future of socialist Poland, on the other.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES SYRIAN DEPUTY PREMIER 4 JUNE

AU040938 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] On 4 June Todor Zhivkov, State Council Chairman, received 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, Syria's deputy premier. The meeting was attended by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Georgi Pavlov, chairman of the Committee on Environment Protection at the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Bulgarian part of the Bulgarian-Syrian committee on economic and scientific-technical cooperation; Dr Salim Yasin, Syria's State Minister on Planning Affairs; 'Abd ar-Razzaq Shakir, Syrian ambassador to Bulgaria.

Views Exchanged

AU041415 Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Sofia, 4 Jun (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria received Mr 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime-minister of Syria, who is on a visit to Bulgaria.

The guest extended the greetings of Mr Hafiz al-Asad to the Bulgarian head of state. In return Mr Todor Zhivkov sent greetings to the Syrian president.

Mr 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah highly assessed the results of his visit to this country and the proceeding of the seventh session of the Bulgaro-Syrian economic and techno-scientific cooperation committee being held here.

He expressed his admiration of what he saw during the visit to some Bulgarian regions, of the achievements the Bulgarian people under the leadership of the BCP made in industry, agriculture and the social sphere. The guest talked about the struggle of the Syrian people against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

Mr Todor Zhivkov gave positive assessment to the development of the two countries' economic cooperation and all-round relations. It was pointed to the solidarity with the just struggle of the Syrian people and the consistent support rendered by Bulgaria to this struggle.

Protocol, Agreements Signed

JN041953 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Sofia--Todor Zhivkov, Bulgarian State Council chairman, has reaffirmed his country's solidarity with Syria under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad in its confrontation of the imperialist and Zionist schemes in the region. This was expressed during leader Zhivkov's reception this morning of the Syrian Arab delegation led by 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, who is currently visiting Bulgaria.

The Syrian Arab delegation led by Qaddurah and the Bulgarian delegation led by Andrey Lukanov this afternoon signed a cooperation protocol and bilateral agreements on agriculture, electricity and scientific and technical energy [as heard]. The protocol and the agreements were signed in an atmosphere of warm friendship and understanding. The Syrian Arab delegation is scheduled to leave Sofia Friday afternoon at the end of its official visit to Bulgaria.

TODOROV RECEIVES GDR DEPUTY PREMIER WEIZ 4 JUNE

AU040946 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] On 4 June Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, leader of the GDR delegation for the 18th session of the Bulgarian-GDR Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. The meeting was attended by Andrey Lukanov, Bulgaria's deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the committee; and the two countries' ambassadors, Vulcho Naydenov and (Gerhard Reinert).

Talks Held

AU041532 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Sofia, 4 Jun (BTA)--A session of the Commission on Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation of Bulgaria and the GDR was held here. The commission dwelt on the results achieved in the cooperation in numerous industries such as mechanical engineering, electronics and electrical engineering and the chemical industry. Emphasis is laid in the protocol on the fact that these fields are very important for the intensification of the two states' economies. In the next few years it is scheduled to deepen considerably the techno-scientific and economic cooperation in the designing of process-flow lines for metal processing, robot-making, micro-electronics and for meeting the demands in special chemical products.

Measures were approved for joint solving of important tasks in science and technology in the 1981-1985 period. It is about the working out and transfer into industry of efficient technologies ensuring economical utilization of raw and other materials and energy, as well as the utilization of secondary raw materials. Joint development of wasteless technologies is also provided for. The commission made a decision on the extension to the specialization and cooperation agreements existing between the two countries and on signing new contracts in fields of mutual interest.

KATOWICE PARTY FORUM DOCUMENT REPORTED, CRITICIZED

Prague Report

LD041142 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Poland--Another document of the Katowice PZPR Forum has been published in Poland. The document says that the forum has given its support to the consistent renewal of social and political life in Poland. The document of the Katowice Party Forum gives concrete details about what renewal is intended and what renewal is advocated by the forum. The authors stress that they want a broad modernization of social life, a consistent elimination of the distortions of the previous period and the implementation of the program for the construction of socialism in Poland.

The document further says that the forum voices its support, above all, for equal acess by all people to the achievements of national culture, education and science, and also for accounting in state policy for the interests and needs of the young generation. The document stresses the need of for strengthening the political, economic and cultural ties of Poland with the fraternal socialist countries, and for strengthening the bond with the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community.

Further Report

LD041724 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] The Katowice Party Forum, which has recently warned resolutely of the danger of activities of counterrevolutionary forces in Poland, made public today another document in which it points out the necessity of a consistent and true implementation of the leading role of the working class in the life of Polish society. The document says that it is necessary to strengthen the leading role of the PZPR, that it is necessary to ensure the Marxist-Leninist character of the party and effective participation of workers in activities of organs of people's power and state administration. The Katowice communists stress that it is necessary to consistently combat attempts to misuse manifestations of discontent of the working class, to confront the attacks against honest members and officials of the party, and to prevent violations of laws, toleration of punishable activities and the questioning of lawful court sentences. It is necessary to prevent the undermining of the leading role of the PZPR, the removal of workers from the leadership of party and trade union organs, to take steps against discrimination and restriction of freedom and the expression of views arising from Marxist-Leninist positions.

The four previous resolutions of the Katowice Party Forum met an exceptional response throughout Poland. However, some circles received the Katowice documents with considerable irritation. Attacks appeared in Polish communication media against the authors of the documents, who have been accused of falsifying the picture of the situation in Poland, of attempts to prevent the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, and so on. A portion of the press started to publish various protest petitions presented as the standpoints of the organizations of the PZPR.

Media 'Manipulation'

LD041917 Prague CTK in English 1744 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jun (CETEKA correspondent)--The Party Forum at Katowice, which warned against the danger of activity of counter-revolutionary forces in Poland in the recent days, has published another document today stressing the need for consistent and real application of the leading role of the working class in the life of society.

The Katowice communists point out that it is necessary to struggle against attempts at abusing expressions of working class discontent, counter attacks on upright party members and functionaries and stop violation of laws. It is necessary to prevent undermining of the leading role of the party and removal of workers from leading party and trade union bodies, and to halt discrimination and restriction of the freedom of expression of opinions based on Marxist-Leninist positions.

Four previous resolutions of the Katowice Forum have gained extraordinary response throughout Poland. However, some circles have received the Katowice documents with considerable irritation. Attacks in Polish media accused the authors of the documents of "falsifying the state of affairs in Poland", of attempts to "prevent the 9th extraordinary congress of the party" etc. Some media started to publish protest petitions passing them off for stands of Polish United Workers' Party organizations.

In one such case, the daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY had to publish a letter from the party enterprise committee in the Ursus tractor plant in Warsaw voicing "resolute and sharp protest against impermissible practices in falsifying information on the affairs of the party organization" by the newspaper. The letter said that the daily had carried a falsified report on a party conference in the Ursus plant in which "we found, to our consternation and indignation, that we had allegedly taken a strong position against the content of the documents of the Katowice Party Forum. We clearly say that this is not the stand of the United Workers Party conference in the Ursus plant."

This case is a telling example of the atmosphere of manipulation of the Polish public opinion and the special interpretation of the freedom of the press. The mass media, which responded in a conciliatory tone or even approvingly to April's meeting of 500 exponents of revisionist forces in Torun, are now willingly publishing the voices of people accusing a communist forum giving justified warning against the activity of forces hostile to the socialist system in Poland of "factionalism".

'Anticommunist Hysteria'

LD041836 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] When we ask what is the most outstanding trait of the present Polish reality, then it is certainly the instability of Polish society. This is, however, an answer which poses further questions; an important contribution to this debate came from the so-called Katowice Forum, consisting of members of the Polish United Workers' Party. In four resolutions these communists formulated critical comment on the theses of the party's Central Committee for the forthcoming ninth congress--comment which in the light of Poland's economic and political problems is alarming. It is not necessary to recall the difficulties facing Polish society. It may suffice to say that because of shortages of electrical power, supplies are being limited both for homes and industry; that coal supplies are being limited both for homes and industry; that coal supplies are bad; the country's indebtedness abroad is increasing. The gravity of the economic difficulties is strengthened by the roots of the crisis in the political field—forces hostile to socialism are active in Poland says one of the resolutions.

These forces, which are receiving large-scale aid and support from international imperialist circles, are with impunity attacking the foundations of the socialist system and stepping up hostility against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries: that much from the resolution. It is evident from the quotation that the main onslaught of these forces is directed against the Polish United Workers' Party, with the aim of splitting its rank and file.

The anticommunist hysteria inspired by the counterrevolution has reached such proportions that the leader of the Walesa trade union's local organization, Krakowski, told a meeting of the city council at Zawiercie, in the Katowice region, that it is necessary to hang one million members of the Polish United Workers' Party. Counterrevolutionary hysteria in Poland is assuming ever more dangerous forms and antisocialist forces are ever more overtly attacking the pillars of the socialist system. It is necessary to say clearly, reads the resolution from the Katowice Forum, that the counterrevolutionary process continues in this country. It is therefore necessary to take appropriate countermeasures, which means that in the struggle against counterrevolution the party must use all available means. Here the Katowice forum warns: The socialist system in Poland is endangered.

The events 10 months ago found the party unprepared, but at that time we had a party. And now the party is disunited and the communists have neither a clear concept nor a strategy to overcome this crisis. That much is quotation. This warning voice is evidently guided by fears, not only for the destiny of the Polish United Workers' Party, but for the perspectives of the whole of Poland.

The Katowice Forum has revealed the crisis in Polish society in a situation which causes concern among all honest Polish patriots, and not only among them.

DESECRATION OF SOVIET MEMORIAL IN POLAND REPORTED

LD041736 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] The Polish press announced today that in the town of Rybnik, Katowice Voivodship, a memorial to Soviet servicemen who fell during World War II in the liberation of Poland has been badly defiled. A five-pointed star has been torn down from the memorial and the commemorating inscription has been painted over. This act of vandalism is being investigated by the voivodship prosecutor's office and the public security forces.

'INSTITUTIONAL REVOLUTION' IN POLAND LIKE 1968-69

AU041441 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Jun 81 p 6

[Article by Professor Dr Michal Pecho: "Deviationist Molders of Socialism: The 'Institutional Revolution' in Poland 1981"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] IN THE LAST FEW DAYS THE POLISH PRESS HAS BEEN VOICING OPINIONS ON THE CURRENT "INSTITUTIONAL REVOLUTION." IN MANY RESPECTS THIS PROBLEM REMINDS US OF THE CONCEPTS OF OUR RIGHTWINGERS. THESE THEORIES BEGAN TO SPREAD IN POLAND ON THE BASIS OF AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY BY POLITYKA ON A DISCUSSION WHICH TOOK PLACE IN ITS EDITORIAL OFFICE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE POLES' SELF-FORMATION [SEBAFORMOVANIE]. WE APPROACH PROFESSOR DR MICHAL PECHO, DOCTOR OF SCIENCES AND DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE OF MARXISM-LENINISM IN THE HIGHER SCHOOL OF ECONOMY IN BRATISLAVA, WITH A REQUEST FOR HIS OPINION ON THIS PROBLEM. PROFESSOR PECHO IS AUTHOR OF THE PUBLICATION "PROBLEMS OF SOCIOLOGY" (1967), "THE UNITY OF THEORY AND PRACTICE OF PROLETARIAN AND SOCIALIST INTERNATIONALISM (1978), "THE PROBLEMS AND PERSPECTIVES OF INTEGRATION" (1979) AND MANY STUDIES AND ARTICLES, PUBLISHED BOTH IN THE PRESS AND IN SPECIAL PERIODICALS ON THE THEORETICAL QUESTIONS OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT. IN REPLYING TO OUR QUESTION COMRADE PECHO STATED:

In the Polish People's Republic today one freely discusses everything and anything. The values of socialism are being subjected to the most varied "criteria and reflections." Not only the "Solidarity" bosses have already passed from socialism to the "democratization," to the "liberalization" of socialism; the sapient community of politologists, journalists and politicians, especially those of rightwing orientation, is increasingly striving to do the same.

From this viewpoint the talk in the editorial office of the weekly POLITYKA--where the discussion participants Radkowski, Lamentowicz, Micewski, Szanianski and Werblan strove to recapitulate what the Poles themselves have been realizing these last 10 months--was rather remarkable.

After the initial rambling [neorganicka] discussion, Assistant Professor W. Lamentowicz, known to us from the "Torun conference" (see PRAVDA of 12 May 1981), tried to formulate the inevitability of creating a permanent "INSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLE OF THREE COMPROMISES."

"The first compromise is the one between the structure of PARTY AND STATE POWER--and the church as an organization and simultaneously a community of believers.

"The second compromise should concern the new principle of the trade union movement... it must be a compromise between 'Solidarity' and the state power apparatus.

"The third compromise--an extremely important one--must particularly at this time CONCERN THE PARTY ITSELF. It would be a compromise for a new adjustment of relations between the party and the society..."

To this compromise of an institutional principle A. Miczewski adds: "I agree that in the end the decisive thing will be WHAT WILL BE HAPPENING IN THE PARTY... One of the 'signs of the times'... is the pluralism of Polish society. The party must, and partly also does, recognize this fact, regardless of its playing the leading role. Pluralism should be treated with the utmost respect by the information media, self-evidently within the framework of Polish statehood, within the framework of everything that does not harm Polish national freedom.... Only in cooperation with Solidarity can Poland dispense with administrative mechanisms in the economy and make use of creative mechanisms."

In another place A. Miczewski continues: "The church in Poland is not presenting the bill for the wrongs suffered--actually, under Gierek's government... it did not feel wronged in any special way. The church is not presenting the bill...thus it is the natural ally, for instance of the trade union movement, and can play the role of mediator "

The model of institutional guarentees and of the reorganization of political power is crowned by A. Werblan, who says: "All revolutionary movements, and the political parties that have taken the road of the revolution, showed, as soon as they came to power, a tendency to rule in a direct and monopolist manner. In the initial period after the revolution THIS HAS A CERTAIN JUSTIFICATION... I am convinced that the party can be a social movement; if it dispenses with this... the party's function will become socialized."

The statements quoted here, which formed the core of the discussion, represent to an experienced theoretician and politician the model of "institutional revolution," opinions and reflections on which abounded also in Czechoslovakia in 1968-69. Let us recall one of them, to show our reader the similarity in development and also what institutional measures were aimed at:

"1) In the first place the consisting separation of the party from the state... This process possessed in reality two aspects: The first was to divorce the party from the state [deetatizacia], and the second to separate the party from the socialist state, that is to eliminate a situation in which the popular and democratic state is directly subordinated only to the institutional element--be it even the communist party itself.

"2) The democratization of the existing institutional structure, of all its positive peculiarities... In this sense we strove to revive the activity of the National Front and all its basic operations on the principle of political partnership.

"3) The main element in the new institutional structure required a consistent implementation of a new economic system, the transfer of the center of gravity in the economic policy into plants, the creation of an overall system of independent economic subjects....

"4) Proceeding from all this, it was necessary that in our country there emerge a general and substantial divorce from the state [deetatizacia] (M. Kusy, 1969,"Philosophy," Beograd No 2)."

If we assess from this viewpoint the contents of the path of "institutional compromises," we will arrive at the concept of the "institutional revolution."

For those who do not occupy themselves particularly with these problems--namely, with the way revisionism is fighting against scientific communism and real socialism--and particularly for our youth it is necessary to "clarify" these "unclear" formulations by means of a brief digression.

What is an "institutional revolution"? The term institutional revolution has been borrowed by contemporary rightwing intellectuals from the arsenal of our rightwingers of 1968; and they in their turn had borrowed it from the theoreticians rallied around the former Yugoslav periodical PRAXIS. In this connection it is important to mention that all this is part of the opinions on ideology and practice held by the followers of Trotskyism, which was ideologically and politically broken down in the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) at its congresses and at the individual central committee sessions.

The essence of the "institutional revolution" should substantially pertain to socialism and its gradual development. The basic precept lies in the denial of the communist party's leading role after the takeover of political power by the workers class. The party must be affirmed [afirmovat]. This foreign word seemingly represents here both the scientific language and simultaneously the language of Aesop. In practice it is meant to signify that the party's leading role during the revolution, that is in the fight for power, was inevitable. (In the discussion this is conceded even by Werblan.) Later, when it is society, the socialist state, that directs society's economic relations once the revolution is underway, the party should affirm its activity. That means it should then give up its management activity, it should not look after the training of cadres, it should not direct the socialist state, it should not discuss the party's national economy plan--it should merely attend to the ideological aspects of work. The party should change into an enlightment organization, which should regulate [usmernovat] society's ideological development by its "influence."

The contemporary reader knows that the communist party's leading position and role in building socialism are inevitable and that its influence and responsibility are commensurate with the great tasks of advanced socialism. The greatness of this task follows FROM THE OBJECTIVE CONDITIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOR AND THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF GENERAL LIFE IN THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. The directing and integrating role falls to the Marxist-Leninist party, which is capable, by theoretically analyzing the social processes, of working out the programmatic line and of organizationally ensuring it in coordination with the other fraternal countries and their communist parties. These directing and integrating processes must be headed by a political organization. Objectively seen, this is imperative, since the socialist revolution does not end with the takeover of political power as the bourgeois revolution does. The takeover of power by the workers class from the bourgeoisie represents one phase of the socialist revolution. It is followed by a yet more complicated and difficult task, namely TO ORGANIZE THE SOCIALIST ECONOMIC REVOLUTION AND THE REVOLUTION IN THE SPHERE OF CULTURE. From this also follows the priority of politics over the economy.

Apart from striving for the "abolition" [zrusenie] of the Marxist party's leading role in society, as part of following the path of "institutional compromises," the discussion on POLITIKA's territory strove to tone down the influence of the socialist state on the national economy (that is what the revisionists in Czechoslovakia used to call divorce from the state [deetatizacia]), and to do this particularly through the market economy; the path toward this leads via the "obtaining of independence by enterprises" [osamostatnnie podnikov] and so forth. Substantially this means a withdrawal from the centrally planned national economy and a weakening of all-popular ownership.

A person reflecting on the developments in Poland may state that there is a shift of emphasis from the general to "more specific problem," particularly to the individual links of the political system. According to the discussion participants, this is the main thing; because, as W. Lamentowicz believes, "the present crisis is potentially extremely creative and its chances depend on the correlation of forces and on the action by all the partners."

We could now ask, what partners are these? And in whose interests is the present political crisis "potentially extremely creative"? And also which "correlation of forces" will lead the Polish society out of the crisis?

We are convinced that in Poland there exist, and will win, realist, truly Marxist-Leninist and internationalist forces--and not the representatives of "institutional revolution" and molders of so-called national or hybrid socialism.

HULA RETURNS HOME FROM OFFICIAL VISIT TO POLAND

LD042316 Prague CTK in English 2111 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Prague, 4 Jun (CTK)--Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Vaclav Hula is back home from Poland where he held talks with his counterpart Henryk Kisiel and was received by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Vaclav Hula and Henryk Kisiel discussed topical questions connected with mutual supplies, particularly of raw materials, and possibilities of promoting industrial cooperation between their countries. They agreed on measures to review and up-date agreements on the coordination of Czechoslovak and Polish economic plans for the period up to 1985, concluded in the 1978-1980 period.

DUAL CITIZENSHIP ACCORD WITH USSR RATIFIED

LD042311 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador, exchanged today in the Cernin Palace in Prague the instruments of ratification to the agreement concluded between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union on the prevention on dual citizenship. The agreement, which will come into force as of 5 July 1981, improves and broadens the contractual position on dual citizenship agreed in 1957 and creates an effective tool for the further deepening of cooperation between the nations of the two fraternal countries.

FOJTIK RETURNS FROM FRG COMMUNIST CONGRESS

AU041511 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Jun 81 p 1

[CTK report: "Return of a CPCZ Delegation"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)--A delegation led by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Jan Fojtik, which attended the Sixth Congress of the German Communist Party, returned from the FRG to Prague yesterday. In Prague the delegation was welcomed by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik.

LEADERS ATTEND, ADDRESS PRAGUE PREELECTION RALLY

TV Live Relay

AU031723 [Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Television service in Czech at 1228 on 3 June begins its live color relay of the meeting of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, with his Prague constituency in Prague's Congress Hall.

The relay opens with shots from various angles of the Congress Hall and of the dais where a Czechoslovak flag and the slogan "the program of the 16th congress--the program of all people" are visible.

The upper five rows on the dais are already occupied when the leaders, including Gustav Husak, are seen arriving and taking their seats in the front row at 1230, to the applause of the audience.

The leaders in the central section of the front row are seated from left to right as follows: Peter Colotka, Alois Indra, Gustav Husak, Antonin Kapek, Lubomir Strougal, Vasil Bilak and Josef Kempny. Leaders and audience are seen standing while the national anthem is played. Subsequently actor Frantisek Skripek recites a poem by Ivan Skala.

At about 1238 Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPCZ Prague City Committee, opens the event, greets Husak and asks him to take the floor. The camera pans the applauding audience.

During the following 40-minute Husak speech given in Czech, the camera remains mostly trained on him, cutting in shots of the leaders and officials on the dais, in front of many of whom bottles are seen standing on the desks, and of the applauding audience. Throughout the entire Husak speech a wheezing sound is heard even though nothing unusual is visible on Husak's face. He is once heard saying that he is wearing formal attire while most of the people in the audience are dressed in more casual clothes, and is seen repeatedly wiping his forehead.

At about 1323 GMT Antonin Kapek, from his seat on the dais, thanks Husak for his speech during rhythmic applause and chants from the audience and announces that four people--two men and two women--will speak. They are Hloubetin Tesla plant worker Kasel, female gymnasium student Korlova, academician Benda and writer Adlova.

At about 1340 GMT Kapek concludes the meeting to the standing applause and chants of the audience among whom is seen a red poster with the words "Seventh Ward." The military brass band of the Prague garrison plays the labor song and the live relay ends at 1345 with shouts of the applauding audience.

Husak Address

LD031828 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1241 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ and Czechoslovak president, at a preelection rally held at the Palace of Culture in Prague--live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, dear friends! Allow me on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee, the Federal Government, on behalf of the representatives of our public life present here and on my own behalf, to greet you all cordially, here at this beautiful election meeting, to greet cordially all citizens of our capital and our state.

Just as we are meeting here today, in past weeks and days our citizens have also met at thousands of election meetings. According to preliminary figures, there have been more than 30,000 such meetings in all parts of our homeland.

They have been attended by about 3.5 million of our citizens. (?It is) possible, shortly before the elections, to draw conclusions about the preelection situation in our country and about the preparations for the elections.

At those meetings, in an open and critical spirit, in a democratic atmosphere, citizens reviewed the work carried out in cities, villages, districts and regions, in the entire country during the past 5-year period. They discussed the program of future activity and assessed candidates for the posts of deputies. The entire preelection activity was an immediate follow-up to the deliberations of the 16th CPCZ Congress which reviewed the results of the past 5 years, and outlined the direction of our further advancement. These questions were discussed at many election meetings by members of the Presidium and the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee, representatives of the National Front, members of the federal and national governments, candidates for deputy and many other political workers. They spoke about concrete questions and about individual spheres. I think, therefore, that I need not deal with many of the issues in detail in this speech.

This is an election meeting of the people of Prague. I do not want to speak about problems connected with Prague, because you have discussed them at many meetings in the city, but to speak generally about some of the problems connected with the entire state.

The forthcoming elections are an important political event, and an important landmark in the life of our country, the development of our socialist democracy. We can see their essence in the still broader participation of our people in the control, the solution of state and social affairs, in the everyday decisions about the affairs of enterprises, villages, and cities.

The deep democratic aspect of our preelection campaign lies in the fact that it is a responsible deliberation of millions of citizens, the real rulers and masters of the country. In a businesslike, active spirit of unity, high social responsibility and political maturity, our citizens reviewed in past days and weeks what they have done well in their joint work, where the weak points still are, what to do better, who to elect as their representatives to the representative bodies in order that our work continues to progress well.

Workers, peasants, intelligentsia, members of all social and age groups, communists, members of other political parties, nonparty members, members of social organizations express their full support to the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

It is a program which expresses the vital interests of our people. It has been accepted by the entire National Front as its own. It has become the departure point for the elaboration of electoral programs of national committees at all levels. At preelection meetings, as well as by means of day-to-day active work, it has been endorsed by millions of our people. The policy of the CPCZ and of the National Front relies on this trust, which we highly appreciate. We consider it as a guarantee of our successful advance in the years to come, too.

Preelection meetings unequivocally voice full support for the candidates of the National Front. The joint electoral list of the National Front stems from the democratic principle that the composition of representative bodies should reflect the social, national and generation structure of society. It is a reflection of the political unity of the communist and other political parties, of nonparty people, of the equal position of women and the (?class) position of young people in society.

Almost two thirds of all candidates proposed to representative bodies at all levels are composed of working people in material production; the proportion of workers amounts to more than 40 percent and of members of unified agricultural cooperatives to almost 20 percent. About one-third of the proposed candidates are represented by women. An equal proportion is represented by young people under 35 years of age. These data are convincing proof of the fact that all power in our socialist state belongs to the working people who carry it out, and whom it serves, as embodied in our constitution.

The course so far of preparations for the elections on the entire territory of the state justifies us in expressing the conviction that the elections will take place in a dignified manner, will bring forward a further strengthening of our socialist system, of the National Front and elected bodies. I would like to thank the citizens for their active participation in the preelection campaign. Likewise, I would like to express appreciation of the work of almost 2,000 deputies of representative bodies, and of more than half a million members of commissions and activists of national committees who have ensured good fulfillment of electoral programs and who are taking part in the good, active, democratic course of the preelection campaign.

Comrades! The meaning and the aim of the 60 years of struggle of the CPCZ always was, and remains, to ensure social justice and life's certainties for the working people, to ensure the freedom of our nations, the independence, security and conditions for the peaceful development of our socialist state. In the past 5 years, we devoted primary attention to the fulfillment of these tasks. In accordance with the views of millions of citizens, voiced during the past weeks at preelection meetings, we are able to say that, despite all obstacles and difficulties, we pursued the successful implementation of the general line of the construction of a developed socialist society.

This line, upon which we embarked at the beginning of the 1970's after overcoming the profound social crisis in our country, is fully proving its worth as the basis of our successes. During the past 5 years, the basic characteristics of the socialist system were further strengthened, deepened and enriched. Much work has been effected for a further growth of the material-technical base of advanced socialism, for the development of social relations and the spiritual life in our country. The picture of our socialist present also contains the great working and political initiative of the people. It contains the high levels of personal and social consumption. The developed system of social security, the care for families with children, extensive housing construction, the building of schools, health and transport and other useful installations--all alter the appearance of the country, of our towns and localities--and this is even more evident in the capital city of Prague. What is characteristic for today is also the significant change in the life of the countryside. We have, in fact, overcome the age-old difference between the conditions of life in the town and the countryside.

The equalization of the living and cultural levels in all regions of our state is an important result of socialist construction. What is characteristic for our time is also the general and extensive growth of qualifications, and ever-broader participation of women in the life of society and of the coming generation, as well.

The extensive fund of available free time--which presents approximately one-third of days in the year--offers great possibilities for the development of the personality, for the satisfaction of personal interests, for education and recreation. Socialist values are being strengthened in the awareness of people.

The socialist humanism of our society is ever more fully reflected in our society--a society of work, freedom and social equality. Briefly, Socialist Czechoslovakia today is a country of high standards, with good prospects, a country which advances with assurance toward its goals. [applause]

The development of society, of day-to-day life, naturally constantly brings forward new questions and problems which must be solved. That is so in one's personal life and in the life of the entire state. We will probably never be without any problems. Despite the great and undoubted successes, which can bear international comparison, we never concealed and are not concealing, difficulties and shortcomings. We spoke about them quite openly more than once in the past and, recently, at the 16th CPCZ Congress. They were discussed, too, in the preelection campaign. We critically point out that for objective and subjective reasons. We did not succeed in fulfilling all that we set ourselves. There exist a number of unnecessary shortcomings which embitter the life of people. Our society has sufficient strength to overcome these shortcomings and weak points. Naturally, it necessitates [words indistinct]

We are fully justified in saying that Socialist Czechoslovakia has entered the 1980's as a politically stable and advanced country, strong though the unity of all classes and strata of our society, through the unity of nations and nationalities of our country.

We are entering a new decade with developed industry, with advanced, large-scale production in agriculture, with rich political and cultural life, with well ensured foreign policy relations, and with a firm international position. [applause]

The significance of these facts becomes more obvious when we take into consideration the deep crisis through which the industrial capitalist countries are going, how unemployment and inflation grows there, how social advantages are being removed. We become aware of what we have and what [words indistinct] if we see the symptoms of crisis arising at different places and what problems they cause in the life of man.

The stable development of our society in the past years has its firm basis in the principle-based policy of our communist party, in the firm unity of our party and people, in the selflessness and awareness of our working people, in our faithfulness to firm ties, above all to the cordial fraternal relations with the USSR [applause and chanting "Long live USSR"]

We have learned from our own experience how expensive is the price of every concession from these principles, how much effort must be put into correcting the harm which concessions cause. Therefore, we shall consistently protect and strengthen these firm bases of success and the prospect of the development of our society in domestic and in foreign policy.

Comrades! It is understandable that during the present rapid changes in the world, our people give a thought to what future years will be like, what to do to maintain further development of the results we have achieved in the construction of a socialist society. The program of the 16th congress, the program of the National Front, gives a truthful and convincing reply to these questions. Therefore, we shall consistently strive for its fulfillment in every field and demand [words indistinct] But we are aware of the fact that we shall have to concentrate our main attention and strengthen at the economic front. This is where material values are created, which not only decide our life now but also the prospect of the further development of our country.

When we are deciding what our path will be, we like to take into consideration the growing demands and needs of today and of future years, as well as the logic of the world's political and economical development.

But not only tasks and demands grow. [words indistinct] of potential, the cooperation of members of the socialist community is strengthening.

The forces and sources which we accumulated in the years of socialist construction give us more effective utilization and real conditions for securing further growth of the progress of society.

The 16th congress also proceeded from this in determining the main directions of economic and social development for the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. What, briefly, is their substance? The main aim of our endeavors is to ensure a further upward development of our economy and, on this basis, to maintain and--according to possibilities--further to improve the quality of the already achieved high standards and the material and cultural conditions of the life of our people. The way toward this leads through higher effectiveness and quality of all work, a transition to an intensive development of the entire national economy on the basis of a broad application of science and technology. We consider a significant turn in improving the work of the entire economic mechanism, a substantial increase in the effectiveness of managing and planning activities, as an important precondition. The demand to increase effectiveness is not new. It has already been discussed by the 14th and 15th congresses. Much has already been done in this respect, but as a whole the course so far of its implementation does not correspond either to our possibilities or to growing needs, especially as a consequence of profound changes in the world economy. Likewise, in the rate of scientific-technical development not all spheres are in step with fast developments in the world. In managing work, quite a few old and out-of-date (?criteria), views, processes, much conservatism, routine ways and (?so on) still survive. We speak about it often. At preelection meetings, too, people asked questions; they read about it during the 16th congress, or they listened to it. Will it be as it was said at the 16th congress? [words indistinct] ranging from central departments--from the to--down to every workplace, to every section. In this struggle, we must all of us [words indistinct] possibilities exist. Naturally, nothing drops down (? from the sky) automatically.

In order to preserve in the coming years the high living standards, to develop and modernize the production and technical base of the country, to progress on the path of socialist development, it is necessary significantly to increase the entire performance of the national economy. It is a challenging but a realistic aim which we can, and must, fulfill if we want to achieve the goals we have set ourselves--and we no doubt intend to do that. In order to increase effectiveness, to speed up the transition of the economy on to the path of an intensive development, to a better utilization of our possibilities, a number of important measures are being implemented. This applies, for instance, to the entire area of capital investment construction. I cannot go into details here. We have also approved a broad program of measures aimed at significant savings, rationalization of the consumption of fuels, energy and metals. Similar programs are being elaborated for other spheres, too. A policy aimed at reducing the expenditure of state, economic and social organs and organizations has been inaugurated. Certain measures have been decided upon to speed up scientific-technical development in selected key sectors. Further important steps are being prepared to perfect the structure of production, to improve the work of foreign trade, to raise the effectiveness of agricultural production, to reduce administration and to improve management at every sector. Every sphere has its own problems. They must be resolved and consistently translated into life.

It is necessary now that the political, economic and ideological-educational struggle for achieving the socioeconomic aims of the 16th congress should become the basic content of the work of the state, economic and social organs and, naturally, also of the organs of our party. It is necessary to elaborate it in a creative manner into concrete measures, and courageously and resolutely to translate them into life. The main responsibility for the fulfillment of these demands is, naturally, borne by managing workers and bodies. But they are also a matter for all others. That is why we put such stress everywhere today that broad support should be given to those who, in an enterprising manner, are seeking new effective ways to work better and more economically.

It is necessary to create a more demanding atmosphere and to act more energetically against those who are not fulfilling their tasks. The strengthening of the state and work discipline control responsibility for one's sphere of work, and the struggle against speculation and idleness is also a very topical requirement. This, too, was frequently heard in our country's preelection discussion.

As regards the next period, it is most important that we fulfill the 1981 plan as well as possible. This determines our successful start for the whole Seventh 5-Year Plan. In the first 4 months of this year we achieved some positive results but there have also been weak moments. This is being discussed by the party leadership and by the federal goverment, and it will be necessary to step up our efforts a little in a number of spheres. Since the beginning of this year the set of measures is being implemented. It is to lead to a higher standard of management and planning and to increase economic involvement, effectiveness and quality. The first experiences show that it is necessary to continue our intensive effort so that these measures are mastered by all leading workers, and the set of measures is ever more effectively reflected in the activity of work collectives in enterprises and plants. We have already achieved some successes, but we must achieve more. In this context we must remember that the set of measures cannot replace direct managerial and organizational work, but, on the contrary, it anticipates its pronounced improvement. It is for this reason that we place such emphasis on the responsibility of the leading workers and on the unceasing improvement of the quality and cadre structure of the leading bodies.

You are dressed kind of casually so you can bear [presumably the heat]. I honestly don't know why we must be like rams and wear our heavy wool in here. It makes life a little uncomfortable.

Comrades, we have based our policy also on the fact that the building of socialism is the result of the creative initiative, revolutionary energy, effort and selflessness of the popular masses. This applies also to our program for the years to come. Our working people--as has also been borne out by the progress of the preelection meetings --are deeply interested in the further successful development of our state and the life of the people. This concerns everyone, and everyone's active determination has contributed to this. It is now important to create enough room for the assertion of the energetic selflessness of our people. This requirement is the idea underlying our effort to improve the work of the whole political system, the methods and style of work of the state, economic and social bodies. Our aim is the unceasing deepening of immediate participation of the working people in management and government.

The National Front is of great importance in this direction, and the same goes for the social free-time organizations affiliated with it. With the progress of the socialist construction it is being constantly confirmed that the National Front is a living, developing organism. It is a proven form of our political system, an embodiment of the class bond of workers, farmers and the socialist intelligentsia; an expression of the equal coexistence and fraternal cooperation of the Czechs and Slovaks and the nationalities living in our country.

The role and responsibilities of the national committees have grown in the past years and the extent and complexity of their tasks have increased. We are convinced that the coming elections will be a milestone on our path toward still more active work by the representative bodies in political and social life, and that the elections will further strengthen their action ability and deepen their contacts with the people.

They have performed a great job in the fulfillment of the tasks of socialist construction, in the implementation of the election programs, and in the education of the working people. In the spirit of the 16th congress conclusions, the tasks and responsibility of the national committees in the coming period will increase further. Their role will deepen in the securing of social, economic and cultural development in their territorial districts. In the whole activity of the national committees it is necessary to deepen democratic principles, to strengthen the role of plenary sessions, commissions and councils, the position and role of deputies, and their responsibility toward the electors.

Under the leadership of the elected bodies an urgent task will be to fill the work of the apparatus of the national committees with the awareness that their function is to serve the citizens honestly and consciously. There is enough criticism from different sides [words indistinct] not only laudatory but also critical (?words).

One of the principles of the policy of a socialist state is that the citizens must feel sure that the procedure and decision making about their affairs is in accordance with the law. National committees have a great measure of responsibility for areas and branches which immediately influence the needs and conditions of our citizens' likes. We may note with satisfaction that also in this area much has been done in the last few years, and this was also noted with satisfaction at the preelection meetings.

At the same time it is necessary to say openly that there are many justified complaints and criticisms directed against shortcomings, for example the work of services, local transport, the work of stores, and public catering, care for the environment and so forth. The complaints are quite specific. At preelection meetings many critical, constructive and useful words were said on these issues, and it is important that national committees and other relevant administration centers take them into consideration in further work. Some of these issues have more of a long-term nature and their solution will require considerable means: for example, the public transport system. But there are quite a few problems of such a nature that can and must be dealt with quickly, without more investments, above all with organizational measures, greater adaptability, consistency, initiative and control. In the whole area of services and local economy approximately 500,000 people work in the whole state. There is no doubt that if management were better and if the existing possibilities were more effectively used, a substantial improvement might be achieved quickly.

I would like to express the conviction that national committees, all representative and executive bodies constituted after the election will work in the next election period with even greater initiative and responsibility for the welfare of our citizens, and for the further development of our town and villages, districts and regions, our whole state [applause]

Esteemed comrades, dear friends! A few words on the international situation: Czechoslovak working people, like peace-loving people throughout the world, have recently been following the international situation with increased attention and interest, especially because the heightened aggressive course of the foreign policy of capitalist countries, especially of the United States has caused the situation in the world to deteriorate substantially and become more complicated.

We are witnessing a whole number of serious events which justifiably arouse worries and concern among a broad strata of people in all countries. In such conditions, the basic task of our country's foreign policy, to ensure peaceful external conditions for calm work, becomes the more pressing. It is with feelings of satisfaction and assurance that we are able to say that the sincere and firm friendship, alliance and ever-deepening all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, and our membership in the community of socialist states, are a reliable guarantee of our socialist development, of a secure international position and of the security and independence of Czechoslovakia. [applause]

We know that before the war Czechoslovakia had to pay the price for its maneuverings in international policy and a small state such as ours has to see to it that it has good and powerful friends, and this we are doing. [applause]

In the course of the entire process of the construction of socialism in our country one of the decisive factors on which we could always rely with confidence in the struggle for the fulfillment and upholding of revolutionary social changes and the alliance (?with the Soviet Union). That is why we constantly pay primary attention to strengthening these fratenal bonds on a bilateral level as well as in the framework of both the Warsaw Pact organization and CEMA. An important part of this work lies in close coordination of the foreign political course of states within the socialist community in their struggle to avert the threat of war and to strengthen peace.

In foreign political activity, too, we can rely on the active support of our people. This is apparent from all preelection meetings. Our policy fully corresponds to their innermost interests; at the same time, it is in harmony with the interests and yearnings of millions of [word indistinct] people throughout the world. After all, maintaining and ensuring peace is of primary importance to peoples in all countries of the world. We identify ourselves fully with the consistent peace policy of the USSR, which has also been accepted by other states of the socialist community and which has the broad support of peace forces throughout the world. The most important result of the joint struggle for peace is represented by the 36 years of the peaceful life of our people. So long a period of peace has never before been experienced by Europe.

Thanks to the consistent effort of the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community, and of the peace-loving forces in the world, international tension has been reduced, especially in the 70's, and the development of mutual international cooperation of states with different social systems has been achieved. This favorable process of the last decade, which has been accepted with satisfaction and support by nations of the entire world, especially Europe, has in recent times been threatened seriously and disturbed. The most aggressive forces of imperialism are trying even more openly to solve their internal difficulties and broaden spheres, the so-called spheres of their vital interests, by increased aggressiveness, by waging antisocialist and above all anti-Soviet campaigns, by stepping up armament, by causing crisis situations in various parts of the world and by oppressing the struggle of nations for freedom and independence.

In order to justify their dangerous behavior and deceive public opinion, in order to wear down the struggle of people against the further growth of military spending, these forces are using an old maneuver; they are desparately spreading lies about the dangers of communism, about the alleged Soviet threat.

Czechoslovakia speaks resolutely for the settlement of open international issues through talks, for a peaceful solution of crisis situations, for the strengthening of peace in all parts of the world.

And this is why our citizens look with close attention and with understandable concern at the development of events on the European Continent.

Under pressure from the United States, NATO member states have adopted a decision on the deployment of a few hundred new U.S. nuclear missiles on the territory of the West European treaty member-countries. There is not the slightest doubt that this decision, motivated by the attempt to change the existing balance of power in Europe in their favor, has very serious consequences for the situation on our continent. If the United States and other NATO countries really want to strengthen security and reduce the danger of an armed conflict in Europe, the most effective way would be an agreement to start deliberations on the limitation and reduction of number of nuclear missiles, and other disarmament measures, as proposed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. Instead, the United States and its allies, continue to pursue the dangerous course of further stepping up armaments. The document approved at the recent session of the NATO council in Rome has proved this yet again.

We are convinced, however, that in the present balance of power in the world, the frustration of these dangerous maneuvers is a realistic aim. This requires the devoted, active and joint approach of all peace forces. And at the same time, prudence is necessary as is the wisdom of a real statesman and the foresight of responsible people. Such is the approach of the Soviet Union. In the face of the dangerous approach of aggressive imperialist forces it offers a prudent peace policy. It has made a number of concrete proposals for the peaceful solution of crisis situations, for disarmament, for the strengthening of trust and of international security. The 16th CPCZ Congress expressed our full support for these proposals. We have confirmed yet again our firm determination to continue the struggle to strengthen peace and reduce tension. Our people, naturally, are concerned about these external issues.

Comrades, the preelection period, which is now reaching its culmination, again testifies to the people's determination to master the tasks of the further construction of a developed socialist society. We possess a clear program for the next period. We know what we want to achieve: a further efflorescence of our socialist homeland, a happy and calm life for the people, a further strengthening both of the unity of the socialist community and of the cause of progress and peace. [applause]

The life of our working people is firmly linked with socialism. Therein they find their hopes and prospects. They work selflessly for its development. We are convinced that in the elections they will express through their votes for the candidates of the National Front their support for the program of the further development of our state, that they will formly step forward (?in further common work) for the fulfillment of this program. [applause]

Long live the unity of our working people! Long live socialism and peace! May our dear homeland, the CSSR, further flourish! [applause] Long live the National Front! Long live the leading political force of our state, the CPCZ! [Prolonged applause and chanting]

Kapek Closes Rally

LD031556 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1340 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Closing address by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Politburo, at a preelection rally held at the Palace of Culture in Prague--live]

[Text] Dear comrades, what am I to say now in the conclusion before the Prague garrison band plays the closing anthems?

Allow me, once again to thank Comrade Gustav Husak for his address and for the faith it *expresses, [applause]* for the faith it expresses to our Prague collective. Let me express my thanks for the fact that through the medium of television all citizens of our country are able to see again at the head of the entire delegation--the Presidium of the party, the government, the National Front, the Federal Assembly--their president and all of us together; we are here to symbolize the unity and will of all our working people. [applause]

One would like to promise something to Comrade Gustav Husak, but I think that the most valuable promise, which we have heard also from the participants in the discussion--to vote for the peace and happiness of our children and for our future--is the most important vow for us also. Let us therefore add to this only our fight for all the tasks laid down by the 16th congress--the fight in the economic sphere, in the area of morale and character, the fight for the unity of our party, for the unity of will and for the victory of socialism, for communism and for our future! Thank you. [long applause]

HRUSKOVIC ADDRESS AT ZILINA PREELECTION RALLY

AU031901 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Jun 81 p 3

["From the Preelection Speech by Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic," CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, at a public rally in his Zilina constituency on 1 June--"To Raise Efficiency--The Primary Task"]

[Text] The socialist society develops production forces according to plan, and aims them so as to increasingly satisfy the working people's material and spiritual needs. For us, the development of the socialist economy is the basic way to convince the broadest strata of working people, through their own experiences, that our socialist path is correct and the basic way of holding our own in the economic competition with capitalism, which is becoming an increasingly significant sphere in the class struggle against imperialism. We realize that the people will judge the success of our policy above all by the real conditions that we will create for their fuller and richer life, for the harmonious development of man and his abilities. That is why the main contents of our future work will lie in the task of directing and leading, inspiring and organizing the creative, enterprising and engaged work of millions of working people on the edifice of socialist construction. However, it is possible to successfully cope with the economic movement and to purposefully direct it toward programmed goals and prospects of the communist movement only if we strictly respect the nature and peculiarities of the current phase; if we exclude subjectivism in determining the line, starting points and strategy of the development of our economy; if we correctly and fully assess the achieved level and the sources and possibilities of our economy.

Today our economy is characterized not only by its developed base, but also by most complicated relations of cooperation, a most differentiated reproduction process and a great variety of needs. If only for this reason, ensuring further economic growth is a most exacting task as to its contents, in view of the level of production and of the living standard achieved.

We are going into the eighties in a situation in which the prerequisites for ensuring our further economic growth have substantially changed. The amount of our resources for production growth is either considerably limited or exhausted. This primarily applies to manpower resources. In view of the imperative need to satisfy the needs of the nonproductive sphere we therefore have no other choice than to ensure the entire growth of construction work, agriculture, forest economy and more or less the entire production sphere through an increase of labor productivity and to ensure the new production needs by redistributing and rationally utilizing manpower. Likewise, the possibility of continuing the present quantitative growth of demands for raw and other materials and for power resources is limited.

It is not a matter of the traditional and familiar problem of our noncomprehensive and limited raw material base, which we are able to resolve by imports, mainly thanks to cooperation with the Soviet Union. The new element here is the economic aspect. In view of the current unsatisfactory level of standard consumption and valorization [zhodnotenie], it is increasingly harder to ensure the defrayment of these imports which, moreover, limit our chances of importing new technology and consumer goods. That is why it is imperative to reduce standard consumption and to achieve a turn in the development of material costs. Thus, on the one hand the limited nature of our traiitional sources of growth comes to the fore as a significant feature of the new conditions; on the other hand these conditions show yet another feature--the rapidly increasing importance of such new factors of growth as the scientific-technical revolution with its revolutionary consequences, the implementation of modern management methods, and a new level of international socialist integration.

The conclusion following from an analysis of the sources and needs of the economy is quite unambiguous. The general line of further development and the main contents of the party's economic policy will have to lie in consistently and comprehensively increasing efficiency in creating and using national economy resources. This line must be unambiguously based on the intensive factors of economic growth. The tasks are not new. What is new is their urgency. What must be new is the fact that, whereas in the past we used to proclaim them, we now have to consistently fulfill them.

We realize that the problem of a rapid increase of efficiency cannot be resolved generally. The "Main Guidelines for Economic and Social Development in the CSSR 1981-1985" direct us in this respect very specifically; and we must consistently concentrate our attention on this aspect of quality. At the same time, in the coming period we should energetically establish--through the concentrated work of responsible bodies--the necessary prerequisites in certain problem spheres where mastering these problems would move us more emphatically forward in developing efficiency. The analyses at our disposal show that in this sense it would be expedient to consistently direct attention primarily toward the complex of issues connected with long-term negative tendencies in the reproduction of fixed assets--particularly regarding their utilization--as well as toward the excessive number of uncompleted capital construction projects, the lack of prepared blueprints for them, the growth of budget costs for construction projects, and so forth.

These phenomena are closely intertwined and they reflect a deeper substance, which conceals their causes. Thus their consequences may be summed up to mean considerable frozen means, blocked in the long cycles of investment realizations, a low level of technical solution and low standards of economic parameters of construction projects. The most diverse analyses calculate diverse totals of the national economy losses following from such shortcomings. However, a reserve to raise the national income undoubtedly exists in eliminating these shortcomings--a reserve which we may estimate at several billion korunas. And this is not the only reserve.

Great efficiency reserves are hidden in the possibility of specializing our production more emphatically, while improving its structure as best as possible from the viewpoint of effectiveness. Naturally this matter also points to the possibilities of palpably raising the efficiency of our export; the solution here is connected with a rapid development of the international socialist economic integration, with the possible and imperative acceleration of implementing technical progress in production. In this sphere, too, we cannot be satisfied with the present state of work in breaking down the integration program. In this area, too, it is imperative to work more purposefully on all management levels. Briefly, he who comes late misses his train. Only with the aid of integration can we achieve a truly mass production of high-quality products, not only for our own needs, but also for the needs of the entire socialist community, and simultaneously enhance social labor productivity and the effectiveness of investments as required by the goals of our future advance.

The problems mentioned here naturally do not exhaust the characteristics of the sources of growth and efficiency; their impact is such that their basic solution would make it possible to enhance the resources of our national economy. That is why the issue is to determine, what prerequisites should be created by our further political and state-organizational work to solve these problems--gradually, but reliably. It is becoming perfectly obvious that, side by side with the undoubted and basic successes of our entire socialist construction to date, at the same time the methods used did not enable us to fully and reliably resolve the problems mentioned here.

Even our earlier efforts to enhance efficiency did not lead us to a successful solution of the tasks. As is known, the earlier practices of both the party and state bodies showed that quite a lot of resolutions had been adopted, for instance on reducing the number of projects under construction, on better utilization of basic assets, on a ban on the inclusion of construction projects without completed blueprints in the plan, and so forth. Self-evidently, it was not merely a matter of resolutions. The resolutions were backed by certain analyses and by proposed technical-organizational measures. Obviously the analyses were not sufficiently deep, and the proposed measures were obviously insufficiently effective and comprehensive.

I think that we did not fully realize all this when we spoke in the past of a new depth and a new exacting orientation toward efficiency, or of long-term solutions.

This new depth and new exactingness also requires certain new views, new requirements and new methods of state organization work in the economic sphere. It is clear that such matters cannot be resolved by some campaign-like activity.

The main issue is that the decisive matter of enhancing effectiveness further must become the object of our systematic work and effort to find a comprehensive solution. both from the viewpoint of the material contents of basic tasks, and from the viewpoint of management methods, working style and the specific placement and evaluation of cadres. An automatic solution is impossible here.

If we do not look merely for the external image in efficiency matters, but regard the deeply essential features and the interdependent connections in these matters, then it becomes quite clear that they can be resolved only within the framework of purposeful planned management. True, the condition for it is to create basic prerequisites in the sphere of central management, including corresponding political central principles, which must be very resolutely supported. Here it is necessary to work with a long-range plan, without which one can neither ensure and check on the reliability of a gradual solution, nor create adequate management methods, working style and cadre base.

Simultaneously it must be seen that, together with the new depth and new exactingness of efficiency matters, we have at our disposal today also, on the whole, basic new paths leading toward reliable solutions. Above all there are two current key processes which we must fully master and introduce into real practice: the process of international socialist economic integration and the process of scientific-technical revolution.

I believe that, apart from other things, the problems of efficiency reserves show that both these new processes are far from being merely a matter of general historic perspectives; they are most closely bound to the economic problems of our present and to the nearest future. For instance, the basic changes in the structure and specialization of our production cannot be achieved outside international socialist economic integration. Speedy integration of our economy in this stream is a powerful instrument for accelerating the growth of effectiveness in our economic advance. That is why we cannot regard the development of this process as something that is happening outside, or parallel to, our concrete production activities; we must understand that matters of integration very practically concern our entire economic decisionmaking on any larger scale, and that they are intertwined with it.

A similar situation exists with regard to the problems presented by the scientific-technical revolution. Here, too, one cannot speak of relatively distant prospects; one must soberly weigh the fact that even now the reservoir of so-to-speak ready-made scientific research solutions contains enormous potential for the growth of efficiency. Everything depends on the speed and extent of their application in production. True, several measures in the sphere of supra-enterprise and central management are also required, in the sense of shaping a highly political, demanding attitude, and a corresponding social atmosphere.

Permit me yet another remark in this connection. In the last few years our theory and practice devoted considerable attention to matters of socialist rationalization. I think that we have succeeded in directing the attention of our public toward those important problems and that we have also succeeded in pushing through the understanding of rationalization as a truly comprehensive, and thus also a highly effective process, and not as a system of isolated partial actions. On the other hand we should not close our eyes to the fact that in many instances the matters of rationalization have changed into a modern slogan: They are often spoken about with interest, and instead of being implemented in practice, they are constantly being only discussed. Proposals are submitted to build new investment complexes, new demands are voiced for nonexistent manpower resources, new proposals are submitted for imports that are unfeasible for currency reasons, and so forth. I believe that in this phase we should devote more attention to the practical interpretation of rationalization--in other words, we should not understand rationalization as the goal, but as the method for tightening up thrift on all levels of both the production and the management process; and finally, that we should not understand rationalization as a kind of Platonic action standing outside, or side by side with the plan, economic development. On the contrary, we should make it a direct part of the 5-year plan for developing economy in our enterprises.

Another thing that I consider necessary to stress here: The rationalization process is frequently isolated by us from problems of technical innovation of products and production programs. We frequently produce goods in our enterprises that lag behind world standards strikingly and understandably cannot satisfy our own citizens, either. Essentially, the production of obsolete commodities represents a useless squandering of live work; and when the commodities are exported, our national work is considerably depreciated. I think that, within the rationalization process, we should devote our attention above all to these matters, which as a rule are not connected with extensive investments. Resources amounting to billions exist in this sphere and can be used to enhance the efficiency of our economy. And although this is an economic matter, I emphasize it because by its nature it is also a highly political one--not only because of its overall significance, but also because it is exactly in this sphere that several of our organizations and bodies had in the past acquired valuable experience.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH FINLAND FOR 1981-85 SIGNED

LD042335 Prague CTK in English 1734 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Helsinki, 6 Jun (CTK)--Session of the Czechoslovak-Finnish Joint Commission for Trade and the mixed Commission for Economic Cooperation ended here today by the signing of a protocol. The session evaluated the development of mutual trade in the period 1975-1980 and set its chief lines till 1985. Great attention was paid to the development of cooperation in production and on third markets.

ACTIVITIES OF ROMANIAN MILITARY DELEGATION REPORTED

Press on Visit to Navy

AU042030 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jun 81 p 8

[ADN dispatch: "Military Delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania Visits Troop Units of the People's Navy: Maj Gen Constantin Olteanu Studied High Training Level"]

[Text] Rostock (ADN)--The military delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania saw for itself the high level of combat-readiness for the reliable protection of the GDR's sea borders at a visit to a People's Navy formation on Tuesday. The delegation of the comrades in arms, led by Maj Gen Constantin Olteanu, candidate member of the Politburo of the RCP Communist Party and minister of national defense, was cordially welcomed by Adm Wilhelm Ehm, GDR deputy minister of national defense and chief of the People's Navy.

Navy Capt Werner Kotte, the commander of the formation, briefed the guests about the great results achieved in political and combat training. Three-quarters of all combat collectives and just as many ships, as well as 84 percent of the sailors and noncommissioned officers have won the title of best soldiers. All ship crews have joined the initiatives "To Hit With the First Salvo". Masters of the Norm" [as published] and "Combat Station of High Reliability." One day earlier the second training year had begun with rollcalls in the units and formations.

On this occasion the crews gave the assurance that, side by side with the comrades-in-arms of the combined Baltic Sea fleets, they would very well master combat service and the duty system and all trials within the soldiers competition "combat position--10th party congress." The Romanian military delegation visited instruction and training facilities of the formation including a 5 and 1/2 meter deep divering tower for the practice-related training of naval and ship divers, a facility for the training of submarine hunting groups and classrooms with cross-section models of fully automated weapons. On the pier the delegation also inspected landing craft, submarine hunting vessels and minesweepers. The delegation witnessed a small torpedo boat unit putting to sea and sailing off. Minister Olteanu entered his signature in the formation's guestbook. In his entry he conveyed the greetings of the members of the Romanian naval forces and expressed his respect for the performance of the members of the People's Navy.

In the afternoon the comrades-in-arms paid a visit to the Karlshagen fishery production cooperative. Cordial meetings and talks with working people took place on that occasion.

Visit to Dresden

LD042230 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1500 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Dresden, 4 Jun (ADN)--The Romanian military delegation currently visiting the GDR was the guest of the "Friedrich Engels" military academy and the "Leo Jogiches" tank regiment of the GDR National People's Army of Thursday. Lt Gen Prof Hans Weisner, commandant of the highest military training establishment of the National People's Army, welcomed the delegation headed by Maj Gen Constantin Olteanu, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and minister of national defense.

Lieutenant General Wiesner briefed his guests about the tasks and structures, development course and traditions of the educational establishment. He pointed to the close contacts existing with the military academy in Bucharest and with the Soviet and other military academies of the Warsaw Treaty states. Together with them his establishment is performing extensive scientific and research activity.

At the "Leo Jogiches" tank formation Col Gen Horst Stechbarth, GDR deputy minister of defense and chief of the army, cordially welcomed the Romanian guests. The same day the guests also visited the GDR army musuem and the Dresden art gallery.

Berlin Reception

LD042225 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2000 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Berlin, 4 Jun (ADN)--On the occasion of the visit by a military delegation of the Romanian Armed Forces, Romanian Minister for National Defense Maj Gen Constantin Olteanu, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, gave a dinner in Berlin on Thursday evening. Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense, and other public figures were among those present.

Proposing a toast, Minister Constantin Olteanau stressed that the relations between the two armies are in complete harmony with the spirit of friendship and cooperation between Romania and the GDR, and that many possibilities exist to strengthen them still further.

Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann declared: The brotherhood of class and arms of our armed forces is an important part of the broad cooperation of our states, peoples and parties." No enemy can shake or destroy it by whatever methods. "The peoples of the GDR and Romania have the same friends and the same enemies. The soldiers of socialism must not and will not give these enemies any chance now or in the future."

STOPH SEES ROMANIA'S FIRST DEPUTY PREMIER OPREA

LD042325 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1647 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Berlin, 4 Jun (ADN)--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received on Thursday for a talk Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government. The Romanian guest is in Berlin in his capacity as chairman of the Romanian delegation to the GDR-Romanian Economic Commission. He will have talks on the further development of bilateral economic and scientific-technical relations.

In the talk, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two partners agreed that substantial progress has been made, especially in engineering, chemistry, metallurgy and electrical engineering, on the basis of the agreements concluded by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP Central Committee, during their June 1980 meeting.

The talk was attended by GDR Deputy Premier Gerhard Weiss.

FRG AGENT OF CIA SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT

LD041734 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1519 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Berlin, 4 Jun (ADN)--On Thursday the Supreme Military Court in Berlin sentenced Dieter Vogel, an FRG citizen, under articles 98 and 110 to life imprisonment for many years' espionage acitivity against the GDR. Vogel, a former member of the FRG air force, was a longstanding recruited, paid agent of the U.S. CIA. He carried out extensive espionage assignments and subversive activities directed against the socialist states, especially against the GDR, their armed forces and defense capability. The evidence revealed the CIA's systematic and unscrupulous machinations, planned on a long-term basis, and the division of labor between the CIA and the FRG federal intelligence service directed against the GDR. Acting on orders, instructions and guidance from the highest authorities of these intelligence services, he provided them with classified information endangering to an extensive degree the security interests of the GDR and other socialist states and creating conditions for dangerous subversive activities by the NATO intelligence services.

ARCHIVE MATERIAL RETURNED TO WEST BERLIN SENAT

AU031305 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30/31 May 81 p 2

[ADN report: "Archives of 'Royal Prussian China Manufacturers' Returned"]

[Text] Berlin (ND)--On 29 May 1981 the archive materials of the "Royal Prussian China Manufacturers" stored in the GDR capital of Berlin, were handed over to the (West) Berlin Senat on the basis of an appropriate agreement between the competent quarters of the GDR and the West Berlin Senat.

By the end of World War II, the Soviet Army had recovered the archives of that enterprise, which has its headquarters in West Berlin, from the ruins of their former storage facility in West Berlin's Charlottenburg bezirk, thus saving it from further destruction and pilferage. The materials had been kept in the maerkisches museum of the capital of Berlin since 1949.

SED'S STOPH, WALDE ADDRESS ELECTION MEETINGS

LD291014 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1854 GMT 27 May 81

[Excerpt] Berlin, 27 May (ADN)--SED Politburo member Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and other leading candidates in the election to the People's Chamber met constituents and working people in enterprises and residential groups on Wednesday. Willi Stoph attended an election meeting in his Dresden constituency and visited the Sachsenwerk electric motor works.

Willi Stoph told a residents meeting that the working people, led by the working class and its Marxist-Leninist party, have made the GDR a politically stable, economically strong and internationally respected state of peace. "We are happy that young and old, women and men, citizens of different origins, vocations and philosophies cooperate in comradely fashion, as is so convincingly shown in our socialist people's movement, the GDR's National Front. As the National Front election manifesto says, prosperity and full employment, growth and stability, social security and a sense of belonging are realities of our life."

Werner Walde, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Cottbus Bezirk SED, met electors in the Lausitzer Glass combine in Weisswasser. He told them that Europe has been able to live in peace for 36 years because socialism provided a strong guarantee for this lofty goal of mankind. The higher demands of the eighties include a readiness to protect the socialist fatherland from all dangers and hostility. "We are convinced that our country will make headway in the eighties." Worker-peasant power must be constantly strengthened and defended as the basis of the policy devoted to the well-being of the people.

More Election Meetings

LD291434 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1754 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 28 May (ADN)--The citizens of the GDR are prepared, as the popular discussion for the election on 14 June proves, to give life to the general line for the 1980's decided on by the 10th SED Party Congress. This was stressed by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Thursday at an election forum at the construction site of the Jaenschwalde power station in Cottbus Bezirk. The SED's general line is clear, simple and consistent with the vital interests of the people, added Axen. "It is the line of further safeguarding peace, of averting every threat of war and of consistently caring for the welfare of the people."

The candidate for the People's Chamber elections said that at election meetings not a few GDR citizens ask: Will we manage to maintain peace? He replied: "Imperialism and capitalist arms merchants are seeking a way out of the steadily and rapidly escalating crisis of the capitalist system. This is why they desire confrontation, interference and aggression. But this is a miscalculation." Peace cannot be requested like fine weather, he said, it must be fought for.

Horst Dohlus, SED Central Committee secretary and Politburo member pointed out at an election meeting in the Sehma Yarn finishing plant in Karl-Marx-Stadt and Bezirk on Thursday that by means of an intelligent and correct policy and by means of the work of all its citizens, the GDR had become a cornerstone of peace in Europe and enjoys a high level of respect and international authority. This is also shown by Erich Honecker's current state visit to Japan, "which is an important contribution to peace, understanding and fruitful relations between states with differing social systems."

In this connection, the People's Chamber candidate added that the GDR--which at the time of the Eighth SED Congress in 1971 had diplomatic relations with 29 states--is today recognized by 131 countries and holds a respected place in the United Nations. The continuation of the general policy line of the SED aimed at the welfare and the interests of the people as a whole is being met everywhere with various initiatives. "This means that the situation in the GDR is characterized by our people's firm trust in the policy of the SED, which is also the desire of all the parties and mass organizations united in the GDR national front."

In Nessa community in Halle Bezirk, Erich Mielke, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of state security, who is top candidate for the People's Chamber in Constituency 36, on Thursday thanked the cooperative farmers for their work in production. He said that to give the best for the further strengthening and safeguarding of the GDR and--as has already become a good tradition--to go to the polls with fulfilled and overfulfilled plans, is the best answer to the 10th SED Congress and the National Front's election call. With its intelligent and farsighted policy the party of the working class has always led the people on a good and sure path. The inseparable alliance between the leading working class, the class of the cooperative farmers, the socialist intelligentsia and the other working strata has proved its worth a thousand times.

On the same day Inge Lange, SED Central Committee secretary and Politburo candidate member, attended an election meeting in the Heiko recording instrument works in Wernigerode, Magdeburg Bezirk. She stressed in the discussion that the stronger the GDR and socialism, the better for peace. The securer the peace, the better again for the development of socialism.

PRICES OFFICE ANNOUNCES RISE IN INDUSTRIAL PRICES

LD011310 Hamburg DPA in German 1115 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Berlin (DPA/VWD)--The GDR Office for Prices has announced the raising of numerous industrial prices from 1 January 1982. The rises relate to categories of goods as well as services and affect, among others, products of the heavy machinery construction industry and the chemical industry, solid and liquid fuels, goods transport charges as well as some foodstuffs, reports information bureau west in Berlin.

The new prices apply above all to the exchange of goods between commercial partners, but will also have a delayed effect on consumer prices outside basic requirements. In past years nearly all industrial prices have been "altered according to plan" and adapted to the rising costs.

MORE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF SFRY'S MOJSOV 3-6 JUNE

Purpose of Talks

AU031542 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Miodrag Vukmanovic report]

[Text] Today Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, arrived in Hungary for a 3-day friendly visit. The official Yugoslav-Hungarian talks at the highest level will open this afternoon. Miodrag Vukmanovic reports from Budapest:

Lazar Mojsov and members of the Yugoslav party delegation were received at the Budapest airport by MSZMP First Secretary Janos Kadar and other Hungarian high party officials who will participate in the official talks. Following the cordial greetings at the airport, Mojsov and Kadar drove to the residence of the Yugoslav guest in the Buda section of the Hungarian capital where the first brief exchange of views was made at an informal meeting. The official talks between the two delegations will begin in approximately an hour. In addition to Mojsov and Kadar, the following will also participate in the talks: Bosko Krunic; Vlado Janzic, and Milan Veres, our ambassador to Hungary--on the Yugoslav side; and Mihaly Korom, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee; Andras Gyenes, member of the Central Committee; Janos Berecz; and Pal Simon, Hungarian ambassador in Belgrade--on the Hungarian side.

As has been learned, during the talks views will be exchanged primarily on the development of bilateral relations, including not only party but also economic and cultural relations. In this connection views will also be exchanged on the position of nationalities and their role in developing good-neighborly relations between Yugoslavia and Hungary. The delegations will exchange information on the currently most important issues of the two countries' internal development. The talks will naturally also cover broader contemporary international issues and especially those that concern the workers' movement.

Both the Yugoslav and the Hungarian side see the purpose of such a comprehensive exchange of views as confirmation of the continuity of successful development of good-neighborly relations. These relations can be appraised as stable over a long number of years, that is, stable with only some oscillations of minor importance that have not jeopardized the principles on which the relations are based and which were built during Tito's 14 meetings with Janos Kadar. The different approaches of the two parties to the individual international problems and their different appraisals of certain events, something that results from the different international positions of Yugoslavia and Hungary, have not hindered the positive development of total relations between the two countries.

Following this afternoon's talks, it is expected that Lazar Mojsov and Janos Kadar will exchange toasts at a dinner in honor of the Yugoslav guests. The talks will continue tomorrow and it is anticipated that in conclusion a joint communique will be issued as an important document on the results of the talks, a document without any declarative formulations.

Mojsov-Kadar Talks Reported

LD042015 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1406 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Budapest, 4 Jun (TANJUG)--Talks continued in Budapest this morning between the delegations of the LCY and MSZMP, led by Lazar Mojsov and Janos Kadar. The meeting, which lasted almost 3 hours, was devoted to a discussion of bilateral relations in a broad sphere and the international situation, including problems relating to trends in the international workers' and communist movement and progressive movements in the world. As yesterday, today, on the second day of the talks, the usefulness of such an exhaustive exchange of information between the two parties was noted, especially when the talks, such as these in Budapest at the moment, are carried out in an atmosphere of full openness, comradeship and friendship.

Thus the two delegations noted the continuity of the Yugoslav-Hungarian summit dialogue which took place so happily for decades between Josip Broz Tito and Janos Kadar and which became a lasting value for the two countries, both in the way in which it was carried out and in the principles on which cooperation between the two neighboring socialist countries was based.

Today it was stressed once more that relations between the two parties and countries are developing successfully on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for experiences in socialist construction and the differences in the two countries' international position. The two delegations are ready to accept that such an approach should continue to be the lasting basis of future cooperation which, in every (?new) stage, demands initiative in its expansion and deepening. In this connection, it was emphasized that the differences which exist either in internal systems or in some views of international issues should not and must not be a hindrance to cooperation. The very fact that leaders of the parties and countries become mutually better acquainted in such a broad exchange of views was judged, as reported, as something in relations which should be nurtured carefully in the future. Also, as was reported in the Yugoslav delegation circles, there was some discussion of some specific spheres of cooperation such as, for example, economic cooperation, in the context of which commodity trade in the last 4 years realized a volume envisaged for 5 years. The need for bolder introduction of elements of long-term cooperation into mutual economic relations was assessed as exceptionally significant, as well as the need for joint entry into third markets.

With the discussion of the issue of the international situation and trends in the international workers' and communist movement and progressive movements in the world, which was the second point on today's agenda nearly all issues envisaged for discussion in Budapest were exhausted in practice. Lazar Mojsov and Janos Kadar expressed concern at the deterioration of the international situation, during which they expounded on the causes of the deterioration of world relations and pointed to the possibility of overcoming the crises. There was particular reference to crisis flashpoints (?in the world, on which) both sides presented their views and stressed the need to take (?effective) measures to calm down the situation in crisis regions. On all this a similarity of views was manifested, but some differences were also noted on some issues arising from Yugoslavia's general foreign policy orientation as a nonaligned country and Hungary's as a member of the Warsaw Pact. The broad sphere of relations in the international communist and workers' movement and in progressive movements in the world was treated from the viewpoint of the struggle for progressive development in the world, on which there was reference to the topicality of the principles of the 1976 Berlin conference of European parties.

It is reported that Lazar Mojsov, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, invited Janos Kadar to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

The members of the delegations are working out a final communique which will be released tomorrow, at the end of the visit. Tomorrow morning Lazar Mojsov and Janos Kadar and the members of the delegations will meet at the Yugoslav delegation's residence for a short informal talk, and then the Yugoslav delegation will leave Hungary.

This afternoon Lazar Mojsov and the members of the LCY delegation are visiting the Budapest optical instruments factory and in the evening the Hungarian central youth ensemble will give a concert in honor of the Yugoslav delegation.

During the day, Lazar Mojsov and the members of the delegation will meet with Yugoslavs who are working in Budapest.

Conclusion of Talks Reported

LD050954 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 0900 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] The high-level Hungarian-Yugoslav party talks in Budapest have ended. The delegations were led by Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Presidium, and Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP. During the talks there was an exchange of views primarily regarding a strengthening of relations between the two neighboring countries.

Mojsov's Departure

LD051206 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 5 Jun 81

[By Gabor Dombovari]

[Text] The LCY delegation left Budapest's Ferihegy Airport at 1100 today. The delegation, led by Lazar Mojsov, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee, arrived in Hungary on Wednesday for a friendly visit at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee. Members of the delegation were Bosko Krunic, member of the Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Provincial Committee of the provincial communists, and Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Central Committee Presidium.

Present at Ferihegy Airport to bid farewell to the guests were Janos Kadar, first secretary of the party Central Committee; Mihaly Korom, secretary of the Central Committee; Laszlo Marothy, first secretary of the Budapest party committee and member of the Politburo; Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee; Janos Berecz and Imre Gyori, Central Committee department heads; Zoltan Szepvolgyi, chairman of the Budapest Municipal Council and member of the Budapest Central Committee; Laszlo Ballai, Central Committee department head; and Pal Simon, Hungarian ambassador in Belgrade.

Also present at the airport at the time of departure was Milan Veres, the Yugoslav Socialist Republic's Ambassador in Budapest.

MORE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF CSSR'S STROUGAL 1-2 JUNE

Dinner Toasts Reported

LD022156 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, gave a dinner today in honor of Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

In their toasts, the two representatives appreciated the successes which both Czechoslovakia and Hungary have achieved in building an advanced socialist society and the results achieved in the development of traditional cooperation which proceeds from the principles of socialist internationalism. They also expressed their full support to the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, outlined at the 26th CPSU Congress, and emphasized the need for the unity of countries of the socialist community. In conclusion, they expressed belief that the mutual relations between Czechoslovakia and Hungary would continue to strengthen in the future for the benefit of both countries in the interest of the further growth of the economic strength of the socialist community.

The friendly, working visit to Hungary of Lubomir Strouga, federal premier, will continue tomorrow.

Strougal's Departure

LD021820 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Budapest, 2 Jun (MTI)--Having wound up their visit to Hungary, Lubomir Strougal and party left Budapest in late afternoon.

At Ferihegy Airport the chairman of the Czechoslovak federal government was seen off by his host, Gyorgy Lazar. In attendance were Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Roska, and several leading personalities of Hungary's politics and economy.

MTI Carries 'Communique'

LD021927 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 2 Jun 81

["Communique" on 1-2 June visit to Hungary by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal]

[Text] Budapest, 2 June (MTI)--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal was paying a friendly visit to Hungary June 1-2, 1981, at the invitation of the Hungarian premier, Gyorgy Lazar. He has been received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, and the talks went off in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The prime ministers informed each other of the implementation of the Twelveth Congress of the HSWP and the Sixteenth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPC), and topical issues in socialist building. They discussed tasks connected with the Hungarian-Czechoslovak relations, the international situation, and topical questions in the foreign policy activities of the two countries.

They were pleased to note that the bilateral friendly relations and fraternal cooperation have developed successfully in all fields on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and in the spirit of the bilateral friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty. Regular meetings between Janos Kadar and Gustav Husak have played an outstanding role in this favorable process.

The two sides were pleased to note that the bilateral exchange of goods is to show a marked increase between 1981 and 1985. They stressed, however, the need for joint effort to seek further opportunities for expanding the exchange of goods. They stressed the interest of both countries in furthering production specialization and cooperation in the fields of machine engineering, electrotechnology, chemical industry and agriculture. They called for stepped up cooperation in third markets. The two sides described it as important to continue the coordination of long-range economic plans beyond 1985.

They gave a positive assessment of cooperation in culture, science, education, sports and tourism.

The prime ministers noted that the successful development of Hungarian-Czechoslovak relations has promoted multi-lateral cooperation within the Warsaw Treaty and the CMEA The two countries will continue to do all in their power to strengthen the unity and oneness of the socialist community.

The two prime ministers shared the view that further efforts have to be made to promote international detente and introduce it into the military domain for the good of the strengthening of European peace and security. At present the NATO countries, instead of spurring the arms race, should take constructive steps on the basis of the principle of equal security to curb the arms race and promote international cooperation. The European peoples' firm resolve to defend and promote detente should get expression at the Madrid meeting. Of major significance it would be if they reached agreement on convening a conference on European military detente and disarmament.

To facilitate those goals and strengthen universal peace and security, Hungary and Czechoslovakia -- side by side with the other countries of the Warsaw Treaty -- will continue their active and coordinated foreign policy and will do all in their power to implement the peace initiatives, put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress, with the aim of improving the international atmosphere.

The talks between the prime ministers went off in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and marked by mutual understanding, and they expressed the two sides' full identity of views over all issues discussed.

Lubomir Strougal has invited Gyorgy Lazar to visit Czechoslovakia. Gyorgy Lazar was pleased to accept the invitation.

LEBANESE CP, MSZMP ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE 4 JUNE

LD042350 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 4 Jun 81

["Lebanese Communist Party--Communique"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 4 Jun (MTI)--The delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party, under the leadership of Secretary General George Hawi, paid a visit to Hungary between June 2 and 4 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

The delegation was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee. Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee, held talks with the delegation. The guests met with the leading representatives of the National Peace Council and the Hungarian Solidarity Committee.

At the talks, held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, the representatives of the two parties informed each other on the situation of their countries, the activity of their parties, and exchanged views in the spirit of understanding on actual questions of the international situation, with special respect the problems of the Middle East area.

The representatives of the two parties expressed their anxiety because of the standstill of detente and the sharpening of international tension. They pointed out that the extreme circles of imperialism endanger the peace and security of the world with aggressive steps, by increasing the armaments race, interfering into the internal affairs of peoples. In the present world situation they attributed specially great significance to the joint stand of every progressive, peace-loving force for eliminating war danger, stopping the armaments race, strengthening international security, the just settlement of problems in the various hotbeds of tension.

Within the problems of the Middle East area they devoted special attention to the Lebanese crisis. They definitely rejected the Camp David special deal which is aimed against the interests of the Arab peoples and the peace of the area, and urged the just and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis. In connection with this they considered to be of outstanding significance and supported the proposal of the Soviet Union for summoning an international conference for working out a comprehensive settlement with the participation of all interested sides, among them the sole lawful representative of the Palestinian Arab people, the PLO.

The sides condemned the increasing attempts of Israel for interfering into Lebanon, the aim of which is to disrupt the country, annihilate the Lebanese progressive forces, liquidate the Palestinian opposition movement. They stated that as a consequence of the interferences of the Israeli Government into Lebanon, the situation has sharpened in the area in a dangerous degree. They took a stand for the immediate termination of Israel's aggressive actions against Lebanon, for preserving the country's territorial unity and independence, and the sovereignty of the lawful authorities covering the entire area of the country. They strengthened their solidarity with the Palestinian Arab people which struggles for its lawful rights, thus for establishing an independent national state, and with Syria which persistently opposes the American threats. The representatives of the Hungarian party assured the fight of the Lebanese Communist Party, which it carries on together with the Lebanese patriotic forces against internal reaction and external aggression, of the support and solidarity of the HSWP.

The HSWP and the Lebanese Communist Party consider the growing American presence in the area of the Persian Gulf to be dangerous from the point of view of world peace as well. They voiced their anxiety because of the war between Iraq and Iran, which is in opposition with the basic interests of the two peoples and serves the aims of imperialism, and emphasized the necessity of the earliest possible political solution of the conflict.

The sides expressed their satisfaction over the close, friendly relations between the HSWP and the Lebanese Communist Party, and strengthened their readiness for developing relations, and further deepening cooperation.

The delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party left Budapest on Thursday.

ADDITIONS TO OLSZOWSKI PRECONGRESS COMMENTS

The following additions to the item entitled "PZPR'S Olszowski Comments on Precongress Debates" published in the 3 Jun Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page F10, were taken from Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian at 1900 GMT on 3 June, thus providing the full text of the recorded television interview.

On page F10, third paragraph, last line, make read: "... economic stabilization program.

"Going back to the process of preparations, up to the present time about 200 delegates have been chosen by those big enterprises which delegate their representatives directly to the congress. I should add here that this tradition of direct elections in our party goes back many congresses. Precongress party conferences have also started in the voivodships.

"At the end of last week there were three such viovodship meetings. I took part in one of them myself in Wroclawek, my birthplace. The conference was very lively and extremely difficult but, as far as the debate is concerned, it was also very fruitful.

One particular feature..."(supplying additional passage)

On page F11, third paragraph, last line, make read: "...in all circumstances.

"The police and judicial authorities, the prosecutor's office and the courts must act in a spirit of legality. On the other hand, they must be given the means to be able to fulfill their duties which derive from the constitution. The interests of the state and of the citizens also demand this. This is in the interest of the collective and in the interest of the individual. I would also like to stress here that the Politburo has done a great deal in recent months to prepare new laws which are specifically aimed at regulating public order. On the one hand, they must guarantee the rights of citizens, and on the other hand, they must introduce rational limitations on the exercise of these rights. draft laws have been prepared, for example, on the control of the press, publishing, radio, television and film, of the functioning of trade unions, and so on. They are all intended to strengthen our country's socialist order. These laws cover general issues aimed at strengthening the socialist state order.

"However, there are also partial [reszleges] problems. These were discussed the other day by the government, headed by the premier, and by the State Council. They worked out a series of definitive proposals for the police, the prosecutor's office and the courts to strengthen public order and public security. The aim is for the police to receive direct support. It was in this vein, for example, that the first joint police-military patrols were organized especially in those areas where there had been disturbances. We are reinforcing the voluntary police corps, the paramilitary social organizations, and we [word indistinct] in many other sphere, too.

"Our communists have always believed in order and public security and our party enjoys the support of the overwhelming majority of workers, on this issue as on many others." (supplying additional passage).

KATOWICE FORUM SUSPENDS MEETINGS; CRITICISM CONTINUES

Forum Meetings Suspended

LD041828 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] The Program Council of the Katowice Party Forum attached to the voivodship party committee has issued the following communique:

In connection with the assessment of the documents and activities of the Katowice Party Forum attached to the voivodship party committee adopted at the session of the Central Committee Politburo on 2 June, the Program Council of the forum informs all those taking part that because it holds the view that it is necessary to observe the principles of democratic centralism until the Politburo adopts an unambiguous stance on the question of the continued activities of the forum--a letter requesting this has been sent to the Politburo of the party Central Committee--the Katowice Party Forum attached to the voivodship party committee will not hold general meetings.

Secretary Stefan Owczarz has signed the communique on behalf of the Program Council.

Jelcz Plant Criticism

LD042346 Wrooclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] [Words indistinct] more resolutions protesting the declarations of the Katowice Forum [words indistinct] addressed among others to the PZPR Central Committee and the Katowice Voivodship PZPR committee, and to the aktiv of the party organization at the Jelcz motor vehicle plant, which at a 2 June meeting this year of secretaries of the primary party organization and members of the works committee, said--and I quote: Although more than once our organization has demanded the need for a democratization of public life and freedom of expression, we, profoundly outraged by the content of the documents in question, appeal to the PZPR Central Committee with a demand for an immediate end to the clearly diversionary and provocative activity which is manifested in the published documents of the Katowice Party Forum. We see them as an attempt at creating the appearance that there exists in Poland a social base on which the action of external forces could support itself. The documents fool no one in Poland. Their aim is to creat misinformation of the public in the socialist countries. This is an antiparty activity and is opposed to the nation. With regard to the danger that provocation creates for the nation, we call for the immediate recall from the authorities and party echelons of all the authors and signatories of the Katowice Party Forum.

[Signed] The works committee of the PZPR at the Jelcz motor vehicle plant.

Katowice 'Political Jugglers'

LD041652 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Boleslaw Broszczak commentary]

[Text] We have entered the hottest period, as a state, society and party. We are awaiting the ninth extraordinary congress, but the 40 days remaining until the congress will determine everything: the atmosphere in which the deliberations will take place, their results and the country's future. Either there will be a renewal and the building of a Poland which is truly socialist, just, free of distortions and abuse of power for private ends; the building of a Poland in which the daily toil of the working man will enjoy real rather than token respect--or there will prevail the words abused by the supporters of the old order; people trembling over their jobs and ready to betray the homeland to keep them; chaos, anarchy and [word indistinct].

One must not fail to appreciate their [word indistinct] activity and vociferous pessimism, despite the fact that Polish society and party members are cool and politically mature, thinking in broader, nonparticularist terms. The decisive majority of Poles understands the seriousness of the situation, the unique chance for Poland. They are characterized by political moderation, great commonsense and patience. The heated times we are living through require prudent political thinking, which we do not lack. Moreover, this will not be altered by any [words indistinct] provocations which come up against a solid wall of social consciousness. Poles want calm and peace; the overwhelming majority is firmly in favor of socialism. (?It also) realizes perfectly well the necessity for an alliance with the Soviet Union. No Katowice Forum has to remind party members or nonparty people of this. I will even put it another way: It has no right, for (?such a right) is given to statements in the name of a huge organization and not discredited people defending their own interests and security.

The party has enough strength to settle accounts with the guilty by the ninth congress definitively and without exception; to work out a feasible program, in line with society's needs; now fully consolidated, to be the real leading force of the nation. I am sure that this will not be disrupted by the divisive activity of a little group of political jugglers, of whom Kazimierz Barcikowski, during a meeting with party activists in the Marchlewski cotton industry plant in Lodz, said, and I quote: The formation of a center which declares opposition to the political line of the party leadership has begun; it criticizes the political line we represent and are trying to implement in these very difficult months. Mieczyslaw Moczar has also spoken out against the standpoint taken by the Katowice Forum. He said that its declaration will not have a positive influence on strenghtening the party's position.

These statements by members of the supreme party authorities, corresponding in essence to the convictions of the party grassroots and the widest circles of society, permit [words indistinct] the belief that, despite all politicizers who see the black side, extremists from the right or the left and basically enemies of socialist Poland, (?reality) will not (?turn back); the belief that the renewal will win, for the good of the country and its citizens, for all of us.

SZTANDAR MLODYCH Scores Forum

AU041440 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 2 Jun 81 p 2

[Unsigned report: "Protests Against the Katowice Party Forum Position"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] OUR EDITORIAL BOARD HAS RECEIVED A NUMBER OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY TO VOICE A RESOLUTE PROTEST AGAINST THE SUBSTANCE CONTAINED IN THE DOCUMENTS OF THE KATOWICE PARTY FORUM.

Notwithstanding the intentions of individual forum members, the position of the so-called forum is the most serious attack launched against the process of democratizing the country's political life, an attack against the present, generally accepted forms of social control over the functioning of the state administration, public and political organizations, states THE EXECUTIVE OF THE ENTERPRISE PZPR COMMITTEE AT THE TYCHY FSM PLANT [small passenger car factory]. We see the need for consolidating the role of our party in society, but by the methods of increasing its prestige and not by strongarm methods, as the inspirers of the so-called Katowice Forum suggest. We protest against the name "Katowice Party Forum" suggesting that the group represents many party organizations in the region.

In its practical result, the activity of the so-called forum, THE EXECUTIVE OF THE ENTERPRISE PZPR COMMITTEE AT THE TYCHY FSM CONTINUES, falsifies the essence and scope of the renewal movement in Katowice Voivodship and undermines the confidence of the international communist movement in the socialist nature of social changes in Poland. We regard the forum's declarations as a political provocation.

The substance of that declaration, THE ENTERPRISE PZPR COMMITTEE AND FIRST SECRETARIES OF THE DISTRICT PARTY ORGANIZATION IN THE SUPREME CHAMBER OF CONTROL STATE IN THEIR RESOLUTION, treats our party as a political organization that is an end in itself, dissociated from the nation's vital interests and placing itself over the nation. That is a particularly dangerous and harmful attempt to distract attention from the precongress discussion within the party and to oppose the party's present constructive dialogue with the entire society, to oppose the supreme goal--to bring the country out of the crisis.

Moreover, the resolution continues, we consider that the position presented in the declaration of the "Katowice Party Forum" manifests the aspirations of a certain insufficiently identified group to sow discord in those party forces which, through specific activities and sharp discussion, are seeking to restore and to preserve the Marxist-Leninist line and unity in the party.

We have received similar documents protesting against the Katowice Forum position, in particular from the ENTERPRISE PZPR COMMITTEE AT THE ZAMECH ENGINEERING PLANT IN ELBLAG, THE EXECUTIVE OF THE BASIC PZPR ORGANIZATION AT THE KOMAG DESIGNING TECHNOLOGICAL CENTER FOR MINING MACHINES IN KATOWICE, A MEETING OF THE BASIC PZPR ORGANIZATION AT THE COMMUNICATIONS INSTITUTE IN WARSAW, THE EXECUTIVE OF THE BASIC PZPR ORGANIZATION AT THE MACHINE REPAIR PLANT IN POLKOWICE, AND THE EXECUTIVE OF THE BASIC PZPR ORGANIZATION AT THE SPOMASZ IN WROCLAW. Many of those resolutions call on the supreme party authorities to assume their position on the Katowice Forum.

THE SZTANDAR MLODYCH EDITORIAL BOARD JOINS IN THE PROTESTS VOICED BY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN THE RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS PUBLISHED HERE AND SHARES THEIR OPINIONS AND EVALUATIONS CONCERNING THE DECLARATION BY THE KATOWICE PARTY FORUM.

WE DO NOT AGREE EITHER WITH THE VIEWS PRESENTED IN THE DECLARATION OR WITH THE FORMULATIONS USED THERIN.

WHILE TRYING TO PRESENT, AS FULLY AS POSSIBLE, POSITIONS WHICH ARE BEING ASSUMED ON THAT ISSUE, WE HAVE ALREADY GIVEN ROOM IN OUR PAPER TO REPRESENTATIVES BOTH OF THE KATOWICE PARTY FORUM AND OF PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN VARIOUS COMMUNITIES, INCLUDING THE COMMUNITY [SRODOWISKOWY] TEAM FOR THE PRECONGRESS DISCUSSION IN KATOWICE.

PZPR LEADERS MEET WITH MEDIA REPRESENTATIVES

Discussion Topics

LD041822 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] A meeting between the party leadership and representatives of journalists is being held today at the Central Committee. The meeting is attended by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee; members of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Central Committee Kazimierz Barcikowski, Tadeusz Grabski, Stefan Olszowski, Kazimierz Cypryniak and Zdzislaw Kurowski. Also present are chief editors of party papers and of other political parties' papers, secretaries of party organizations from larger editorial offices of press, radio and television, and leading journalists.

The meeting was opened by Jozef Klasa, head of the central Committee Press, Radio and Television Department. He expressed the conviction that the meeting will have a working character and will bring closer the most important social, political and economic problems of the country, and everything connected with final preparations for the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress.

The opening speech at the discussion was made by Stefan Olszowski. We will broadcast extensive excerpts from his speech after the current news program.

One of the main questions dealt with in the discussion concerns the conditions for regaining the mass media's credibility in society.

While it is being indicated that in recent weeks much has been done in this respect, it is also being said at the same time that there are spheres of information and journalism, in commenting on events, where it is expected to see a more challenging, exhaustive and more responsible stand by the employees of the Polish press, radio and television. One of the themes under discussion is the issue of practical participation by mass media in shaping the atmosphere and influencing the precongress discussion among party members and among the entire community.

It is being pointed out that the press, radio and television still insufficiently present the contents of programmatic assumptions and draft changes to the party's statute.

Those taking part in the discussion will also touch upon issues concerning journalists circles by presenting their views on the situation in the country. The great responsibility of journalists has been stressed at the present time, which has been described as an historical turning point in the development of People's Poland. At the conclusion of the meeting Stanislaw Kania took the floor.

Olszowski Address

LD041950 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Jun 81

["Extensive Excerpts" of speech by PZPR Politburo member Stefan Olszowski at meeting with journalists in Warsaw on 4 June--recorded]

[Text] The programmatic assumptions constitute the starting point for a discussion and a platform on which social proposals and feelings meet, as well as numerous convictions and views. Hence, the discussion in the press, and its reflection of debates held at party organizations on the proposals--in the spirit of enriching them with constructive content--and of preparations by voivodship and enterprise precongress teams, constitute important tasks for press, radio and television during the period of preparations for the congress.

However, the content of the programmatic assumptions and the draft alterations to the party statute are still not sufficiently well publicized by radio, press and television. The great programmatic search conducted by our party includes: classical principles of Marxism-Leninism, from which we constantly gain; the achievements of the analysis of the domestic situation created by critical [words indistinct] even before the eighth congress; and the achievements of social agreement ideas shaped over the past 10 months. Those three factors are combined in party policy into one whole and constitute a premise for acceptance by the congress of the socialist program [words indistinct].

One of the greatest errors of considerable significance for today's situation in the party was a quantitative attitude that strived to increase party ranks numerically, principally by accepting ideologically and politically low-quality candidates. Since ideological life in the party was dying, since Marxism in party practice had become a cliche rather than a guideline and since new members of the PZPR simply had no chance to know the real content and value of Marxism-Leninism, regression took place.

Gierek's political line caused the decline of the party's class character and in fact served to create a situation in which political outlook lost its focus and the community lost the direction of class development. A trend developed which on the one hand strengthened the conviction of a part of the former leadership and its supporters that they were the party and the rest were only numbers, statistics in a report; while on the other it weakened the influence of the basic party organizations on the life of the entire party and worked to bring about the domination of executive organs over party bodies.

The ideopolitical damage resulting from this kind of formalist treatment of the increase in quality of party ranks, of the Organization Department of the Central Committee, launched by the previous leadership, is simply immeasurable. The present state of party ranks is one result.

Another is the peculiar nihilism in the traditions, the origins and the achievements of the party. So let us present our plebeian and at the same time national character; let us show the roots of our movement, which comes both from the traditions of the Kosciuszko insurrection and the progressive and plebeian movements of national uprisings, as well as from the achievements of the socialist and communist movements. There are real causes for pride in the struggle of the Polish Workers' Party [PPR] during the occupation; of the great role of the PPR and then the PZPR in the reconstruction of the country and the creation of the [word indistinct] of socialism. The leading role of the party in the information and propaganda media is also of great significance. We take the consistent stand of improving and consolidating press, radio and television information and of searching for better and more effective channels of information. An example of this is the direct relays from the Sejm and the considerable increase of information about the meetings of the Central Committee plenum.

We also make mistakes by unnecessarily delaying some information. These inconsistencies and delays must not continue. The 10th Plenum of the Central Committee clearly defined, however, that the party cannot and will not give up either inspiring (?or watching) its bodies as well as other information and propaganda media.

I will go on, comrades, to the next issue: to the problem of party unity. Today this has a cardinal significance. The greatest danger that can threaten the party's standing and its function as the ruling party, its leading role, are the attmpts to undermine its unity. The program assumptions and the draft changes in the statute treat as a principle of the party's ideological life freedom of search and discussion--the right to express and defend one's opinion. This must not, however, lead to an undermining of the ideological content of a Marxist-Leninist party. On the one hand, certain statements and publications question the value of the program assumptions because of their alleged conservative nature and propose far-reaching changes in the party program. This tendency negates the achievements of the 36 years of People's Poland; casts doubts on the general correctness, especially of real socialism; and undermines the principle of democratic centralism by, among other things, submitting demands that party organizations be given the right not to submit to the decisions of higher level elected party bodies.

On the other hand, a tendency has appeared which is glaringly manifest in the declaration of the so-called Katowice Party Forum which treats the programmatic assumptions as a deviation from Marxism and the resolutions of the 10th Central Committee Plenum as a compromise with revisionism and the rightwing. The programmatic assumptions are reproached with a lack of a class assessment of phenomena and social processes, with deliberately focussing the party's attention on issues related to bringing people to book and with blurring the actual aspect of the essence of counterrevolution.

The paradox of this declaration lies in a peculiar confusion of matters which are correct with patently absurd reproaches. With regard to the representatives of both the first and the second tendencies we give the clearest possible answer: Our party stands for the assessment of the situation on a basis of class criteria, seeks effective ways of resolving the crisis and stabilizing the economy and backs the defense of socialism with its own forces and those of Poles as it mobilizes all possibilities and patriotic forces of the nation which are conscious of the feeling of citizens' responsibility for the condition of the state. Our party stands unswervingly on the basis of the permanence of our alliances and in union with the fraternal parties and countries of the community of socialist states.

This is proved by all the programmatic documents of the party produced since last August; it is proved by the course taken by the plenums of the Central Committee and by the activity of the Politburo and the government.

The preparations for the ninth party congress are going on in the midst of worsening economic conditions. This is accompanied by a great deal of mistrust and even by accusations of incompetence or of the conscious maintenance of market shortages of goods.

Unfortunately, there are no warehouses; otherwise access to the market would be a fairly simple matter. The economic situation is generally known. It is assessed as catastrophic. We have enormous debts and a drop in the use of the industrial potential. There is the danger of a drop in the created national income this year of 10 or so (?percent). In this light, one cannot believe in any miracle of a quick improvement in the economic situation.

I will go on finally to the international position and cooperation with the socialist countries. Our alliances and principles of cooperation with the socialist countries must not be undermined. If anyone takes a different stance, he enters onto an adventurist or even criminal road as regards the Polish raison d'etat. I speak of this because many statements of an anti-Soviet nature are appearing. These issues arouse the disquiet of our party, of the Central Committee and of the Politburo; but also of many other socialist countries: of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, the GDR. All these countries are interested in stabilization of political and economic life in Poland, in stregthening the position of our party, in consolidating the basic values of socialism. The disquiet born out of this is the reason for publications of varying value on Polish topics which are appearing in the press of the socialist countries. Let us remember, however, that the disquiet of fraternal countries is linked with the quality of our credibility as an ally and with the level of our ability to meet military and economic obligations. These countries are giving us considerable economic aid, although Poland is not meeting in full a number of her obligations.

Basically, for the whole of Western Europe the Polish issue is only a function of a problem of considerably greater dimension. We observe at least two orientations in the West: the orientation where interest in stabilization of the situation in Poland predominated and a second orientation represented by a considerable part of the military-industrial complex. These groups would be glad to see an uproar in Poland--an uproar which would (?force) the Soviet Union to involve herself in the Polish issue.

[Words indistince] attacks on the Soviet Union; leaflets and (?publications) destruction of Soviet soldiers' graves; attacks [napady] and provocations [zaczepki] on Soviet soldiers; the spreading of false information, for example about the alleged [word indistinct] in industry and other cases of this type, demand harsh censure and counteraction. He who wants relations with his main ally to be natural, to proceed in the vital interest of the nation, cannot and should not [word indistinct] these relations, create dangers and give cause for disquiet.

Before the ninth party congress, a lively, often stormy, discussion is taking place. It focuses on what the shape of the party is to be and in what way it is to fulfill its [word indistinct]. The (?press) is also taking part in this discussion. In this discussion, an important issue [words indistinct] invoking Leninist thought and the experiences of our party and the whole movement emerging from it, we recall the basic issues and thoughts [word indistinct]. This is a task above all for the party press. Public opinion in general is convinced--and some publications unfortunately (?confirm) this--that the threats from the opponents of socialism are [word indistinct] or a pretext to halt the renewal.

Eyes are closed to the realities of the political and ideological struggle being waged in Poland and to its consequences--which are now obvious and unfavorable from the point of view of socialism--in the sphere of social and political awareness.

Polemics with antisocialist views and the exposure of the real face of groups of opponents of socialism are undertaken fairly (?unwillingly). In such a situation, the propaganda practiced by the opponents of socialism is developing almost incessantly. Let us draw the correct conclusions from this while there is still time.

The course of the ninth party congress will be of fundamental importance for the future of Poland and for the future of the party.

At the congress one must present with great emphasis the vision of the future of our country while taking equal account of the national aspirations of Poles and the values of the ideology of socialism. This applies to the matters connected with the development of socialist democracy, with the issue of social self-government, particularly workers', peasants', cooperative and [word indistinct] self-government.

One of the important matters is the strengthening of the socialist state in close connection with the observation of law and order both by citizens and by government bodies. Of exceptional importance are the multilateral activities of the government, the creation and implementation of a social and economic policy, and particularly the aspiration of the party to create internal mechanisms of control which ensure the correctness of activities by [words indistinct]. It is also exceptionally important that discussions begin on ways of restoring to Poland her real role in the world, which is in accordance with our internationalist duties and national aspirations in close unity with our place in the community of socialist nations.

We are submitting these observations for discusssion today. The upshot of this discussion should be the formulation of a program of publication activities that will also meet the needs of the party, will prepare correctly the most important event of the near future--the ninth party congress--and will awaken in the public those undercurrents of serious reflection and of civic coresponsibility for today and for the present and future of our country.

Further on Olszowski Speech

LD050052 Warsaw PAP in English 2003 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jun (PAP)--[Passage indistinct] On the one hand, voices and publications have appeared questioning the value of the programme assumptions because of their alleged [word indistinct] and postulating far-reaching changes in the party programme.

On the other, there has surfaced the tendency clearly revealed in the declaration of the so-called Katowice Party Forum that treats the programme assumptions as a departure from Marxism and the PUWP CC 10th Plenum resolutions as a compromise with the right and revisionism.

Referring to the representatives of the two tendencies we make it plain and clear: Our party stands on the ground of class (?criteria) in the assessment of the situation. It seeks effective solutions to the crisis and economic stabilization, and wants to defend socialism by the Poles themselves--with the mobilization of all [words indistinct] patriotic resources of the (?nation), aware of the civic responsibility for the state of the country, stand invariably on the ground of durability of our alliances and relations with the brotherly parties and countries of the socialist community. This is evidenced by all the party programme documents issued after last August, the course of the Central Committee plenums, the work of the political [word indistinct] and the government.

As concerns the attitude to religion, the party rejected the leftist accusations of defeatism and (?revisionism) as well as the proposals to depart from the issue of attitude to religion in the party's programme and statues. The programme assumptions offer a sensible formula: "The party, which accepts in its ranks also religious working people, enables them to conduct political activity in accordance with the [word indistinct] principles. . . ."

Significant is the approach to new phenomena taking place in the party, and particularly to the so-called horizontal structures.

First of all, we must recognize the fact that [words indistinct] of contacts and new plans for bringing party activists from various social circles closer together, could [word indistinct] expression of vigour and fresh air within the party. They could enrich the content of PUWP activities.

Secondly, however, this kind of activity cannot lead to undermining and substituting the historically-proven Leninist concept of party structure, to undermining its cohesion. This would (?strike) out at party unity and would create conditions for the emergence of factions and splits.

Some of the representatives of the "horizontal movement" want to introduce formulations into the party programme which are a significant departure from Marxist-Leninist principles. If we take Torun as an example, we can see that the trend represented there is to change the PUWP into a social-democratic party, with all the results this entails. A Marxist-Leninist party is the only party (?able to) rule in Poland. Transforming the PUWP into a social-democratic organization would result in the party's disintegration. This is not just theory, but a real threat of split in party ranks.

Democratic centralism is and will be regarded as binding in our party. However, the thing is to see both sides of this policy: the one which guarantees effective party acitivity and the one which decides about democracy.

Our economic situation can be called catastrophic. We are very deep in debt and the [word indistinct] of our industrial potential is low. There is the danger that the GNP will go down by (?9-) 10 percent this year. In this situation we cannot count on a miraculous improvement in our economy.

The tough economic situation will prevail for at least a few years. Initial estimates concerning planned coal extraction for this year stood at 188 million tons. Then the Ministry of Mining spoke of 173 million tons. The current figure is 168 million tons of coal. Even now, [words indistinct] million tons are in danger.

Maintaining the to-date, centralized system of economic management--a system of directives and orders--is impossible for economic, political and social reasons.

Poland's coming out of the current crisis can be guaranteed only through cooperation with the socialist states. No one must undermine our alliances nor our principles of cooperation with the socialist states. If someone takes a different position, he is embarking on the path of adventurism, or even crime against the Polish raison d'etat. I am speaking about this because there are many various anti-Soviet statements making the rounds lately.

One of the reasons for neglect in our economic cooperation with the socialist states was the pro-Western megalomania. It led to a serious debt and considerably lowered the possibilities of cooperation with the CMEA and the socialist countries. Public opinion should also be warned against treating Poland and the Poles as the centre of the world. For the entire Western Europe, the Polish issue functions as a part of much wider problems.

There are at least two orientations in the West: One is for stabilizing the situation and the other, represented by most of the military-industrial complex, is [word indistinct] a clash in Poland, a clash which would have to involve the Soviet Union in the Polish issue.

The more attacks on the Soviet Union, leaflets and publications, destroying graves of Soviet soldiers, attacks on and harrassing of Soviet soldiers, spreading untrue information about a landing near [words indistinct] and other similar cases call for severe punishment and counteraction.

Those who want the relations with their main ally to be natural and to take a course favourable to the vital interests of our nation cannot and should not strain Polish-Soviet relations, create threats or give cause for anxiety, wound up Stefan Olszowski.

LOCAL PARTY COMMITTEES PREPARE FOR PZPR CONGRESS

LD041114 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Today the voivodship committees of the party in Olsztyn, Pila, Tarnobrzeg and Wloclawek meet in plenary sessions. During the campaign before the ninth congress of the party, one of the most frequently raised problems of the last days is the activity of the so-called Katowice Party Forum. A wave of protests by party organizations against the disruptive activity of this group has swept through the entire country. Much controversy is also emerging from the activity of the patriotic association, Grunwald. The leadership of this organization recently published a statement maintaining that the allegations of antisemitism expressed against Grunwald by the Jewish Socio-Cultural Society in Poland are not true.

At yesterday's urban report-back and election conference of the party in Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski, Mieczyslaw Moczar stated that he is against the standpoints of both Grunwald and the Katowice Forum.

Voivodship Plenums Reported

LD050001 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] The voivodship party committees gathered today for plenary sessions in Olsztyn, Pila, Tarnobrzeg and Wloclawek.

The theme of the discussion in Pila and Tarnobrzeg was the reviewing of materials for the report and election conferences in those regions. During the discussion at the Pila plenum it was stated that the campaign so far has passed off on the basis of more democratic election regulations. It constitutes a forum for deeper analysis of the effectiveness of the party's activities to date. With a great sense of responsibility and honesty it carried out a critical assessment of the term of office which is coming to an end. The shortcomings and inadequacies in party work were emphasized, including in socieconomic life. A great deal of attention was devoted to ways in which guarantees can be created to prevent a repetition of the deformation of political life. It was decided that the voivodship party conference will take place on 20 June.

The discussion at the Wloclawek plenum was devoted to organizational matters. Elections of four secretaries and a 23-man strong executive of the voivodship committee were carried out. The discussion was chaired by the first secretary of the voivodship committee, newly-elected a few days ago, Krystian (Luczek).

Today's second party of the plenary session of the voivodship committee of the party in Olsztyn is also deveoted to organizational matters. The first part took place during the voivdoship party conference. A secret ballot elected an executive and a secretariat for the voivodship committee. The participants in the conference declared their unanimous support for the admission to the plenary session of the voivodship committee in the capacity of invited guests, representatives of the largest party factory organizations in the area of the voivodship which do not have a representative in the voivodship committee, and representatives of the state and economic administration.

The secretariat of the voivodship committee was instructed to summon problem-dealing commissions in the immediate future, with unbiased specialists from various spheres also being admitted to their work.

At the Tarnobrzeg plenum it was determined that the voivodship report and election conference will take place 21-22 June. It was stated that in the period before the conference it is intended to undertake broad work with the delegates. The principle was adopted that the delegations will prepare and host the conference. Apart from the ever-present subject of settling accounts, the discussion pointed with concern to the deteriorating conditions of implementation of economic tasks, especially in industry.

The municipal party conferences in Bielsko-Biala, which was held in two parts, brought to a close the report and election campaign in parishes and towns in the Podbeskidzie area.

Conferences have been held at 54 echelons at municipal, parish and municipo-parish level. In 25 of them new secretaries were elected. In Bielsko-Biala, among the 289 delegates representing a party organization numbering over 24,000, there was a lack of members of the leadership of the municipal committee, who did not receive mandates from their parent organizations. The executive's report met with sharp criticism from the delegates. They described it as having an informational nature and said that it displays no analysis of the causes of the crisis which arose in the municipal party echelon, which is proved by the disapproval of the rank and file members of the party for the previous leadership. As a result of the crisis of confidence, in this year alone over 3,000 members handed in their party cards.

The delegates made a tough settlement of accounts with the leadership of the municipal committee for its lack of close contact with the party organizations. The feeble exploitation of existing resources and the existing industrial potential--especially that of the scientific base--in order to modernize production was also criticized.

Andrzej (Kran) a judge at the voivodship court in Bielsko-Biala, discussed matters related to equal legal accountability of all citizens and drew particular attention to the fact that only (?petty) criminals have been subject to acts of indictment. Those who were responsible for wasting funds and guilty of mismanagement do not find themselves in the dock, although their offences amounted to millions of zloty, which met with social protest and dissatisfaction.

During the conference a 55-strong plenum of the municipal committee was elected, plus a municipal audit commission, as well as 120 delegates to the voivodship party conference. As first secretary of the supreme committee of the party in Bielsko-Biala, 37-year old engineer Gabriel (Polaczyk) was elected.

'Stormy' Ostrowiec Session

LD041648 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Ladies and gentlemen! You heard a few minutes ago that Mieczyslaw Moczar, member of the PZPR Politburo, took part in the party conference of the urban organization in Ostrowiec. The conference was held in installments. It started last Friday, was resumed on Monday, and ended yesterday morning--in all, more than 30 hours of debate. And the interval was due to the fact, among other things, that 256 delegates proposed a motion because they felt hurt that representatives of the party Central Committee and of the voivodship authorities were missing from the hall.

The conference was exceptionally stormy. The delegates demanded the speediest possible settling of accounts with those persons responsible for the crisis in the country, a more rapid introduction of reforms which would guarantee the repair of our economy, and an improvement of the difficult living conditions of every Pole.

Torun Party Congress

LD041346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Ewa Grande dispatch from Torun]

[Text] The second stage of the debate of the 18th urban party report-back and election conference has started punctually at 0800 at the university hall in Torun.

The conference is attended by, among others, member of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat Stanislaw Gabrielski, and Walery Namitkiewicz, director of the Ideoeducational Work Department in the party Central Committee.

At the beginning of the debate Stanislaw Gabrielski read a letter from the first secretary of the party Central Committee Stanislaw Kania. Let me recall that during the first stage of the conference part of the delegates surrendered their mandates and left the conference hall in protest against granting a delegate's mandate to Zbigniew Iwanow, who was expelled from the party by a legally valid decision of the Central Party Control Commission. This was because these delegates believed that such a stance violated the lawful and statutory precepts which ought to be observed by all party members.

At the same time the delegates sent a letter to the first secretary of the party Central Committee, Stanislaw Kania, in which they have justified the decision to leave the party conference. A debate has started over the contents of the letter to Stanislaw Kania. It has been decided that a resolution pertaining to the first day of the debate will be adopted by the presidium of the 18th urban conference in Torun.

The presidium has decided that the first stage of the conference was legally valid and that equally legal and valid were the resolutions passed there. Next, the chairman of today's debate, Andrzej Kwiatkowski, who is also a delegate to the ninth party congress, submitted a report on the work done by the presidium between 29 May and 3 June of this year. He stated that the vigorous work of the individual working groups set up during the first stage of the conference has made it possible to prepare the motions and draft resolutions which will be submitted in the course of today's debate.

Another item on today's agenda is a debate on restoring mandates to the delegates who left the debate hall on 28 May of this year, that is, during the first stage of the urban conference. On the motion of one of the delegates it has been decided that this issue will be voted in a secret ballot. The ballot is now in progress.

The agenda for today's debate in Torun further envisages, among other things, a supplement to the report of the urban audit commission, a report of the urban party control commission, the election of delegates for the voivodship conference and the executive of the urban echelon, as well as the adoption of a resolution by the 18th urban party conference in Torun.

Skierniewice Municipal Meeting

LD050210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] The report-back and election campaign has ended in the parishes and towns of Skierniewice Voivodship. The municipal party conference in Skierniewice was the last to hold a session. The need for cohesion in the party was stressed and it was pointed out that concern for the purity of the party ranks must not be expressed only during campaigns, but should be part of an ongoing process. Matters concerning the town and voivodship were also discussed and numerous suggestions and proposals made to the administrative authorities. The conference elected a 45-member plenum of the municipal party committee. The new first secretary of the municipal committee in Skierniewice is (Stanislaw Sosnowski). Twenty-seven delegates were also elected for the voivodship conference.

DISCUSSION ON PARTY APPARATUS ROLE REPORTED

AU050815 [Editorial report] Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish of 2 June carries on pages 3 and 4 a 7,000-word report on a discussion organized by the newspaper's editorial board on the subject: "What Kind of a Party Apparatus? What for and for Whom?"

The newspaper introduces the report on the discussion as follows:

"The party apparatus is a topic cropping up in all discussions taking place at present within and outside the party. The very sharp criticism of the apparatus is valid for both the past and the present.

"The apparatus is being accused of usurping the prerogatives of elective bodies and substituting for the administrative and economic apparatus.

"The party apparatus is being commonly accused of excessive expansion and bureaucratization. At the moment, the main charge is that the apparatus is hindering positive changes and renewal.

"In the editorial discussion we sought to find out what the party apparatus should be under the new conditions.

"Participating in the discussion were: Prof Dr Alfred Dobieszewski, director of the Institute of Science of the Party under the Higher School of Social Sciences; Seweryn Kowalski, Warsaw Mokotow district PZPR committee secreary; Janusz Lazinski, chief of the Science and Higher Schools Department in the Warsaw city PZPR committee; Jedrzej Miller, chief of the ideological training center under the Plock Voivodship PZPR committee; Kazimierz Staniszewski, enterprise committee secretary at the Towimor ship equipment plant in Torun; Zdzislaw Zarzycki, lecturer at the Higher School of Social Sciences; and Sylwester Zintala, enterprise PZPR committee first secretary at the Zelmot engine electronic applicances plant in Warsaw. The editorial board was represented by Jerzy Wojcik, ZYCIE WARSZAWY chief editor, as well as Barbara Drozdz and Michal Ksiegarczyk, who edited the report on the discussion."

Noting the greatly heterogenous nature of the party apparatus--some bodies being elective, others composed of appointed officials--the report on the discussion notes that "congress commissions have received many proposals virtually negating the need for a party apparatus." Several participants in the discussion criticized the party apparatus by voicing the now customary complaints: that the principle of democratic centralism has been corrupted to the effect that in some places there is centralism alone, no democratic centralism; that, although obstensibly elective, many officials were imposed from above, election having been reduced to rubber stamping. Others criticized the fact that "the apparatus was expected to absolutely and mechanically put into effect decisions that were autocratically adopted at higher levels in the party leadership in defiance of the principle of democratic centralism. Even the agenda of Central Committee sessions used to be drawn up in abstraction from reality, not paying heed to what the party as a whole was thinking."

In discussing the role of the party apparatus under the present changing conditions, the opinion was voiced that "common people" should be members of the party apparatus and that "the functions of the lower party echelons should be adapted to the new model of performing the leading role of the party. Otherwise the apparatus will do what it has been doing in the past and until now, and will be some kind of superoffice."

The report on the discussion also features two boxed-in tables illustrating the situation of the present PZPR apparatus:

First Table:

"Total number of political workers in the party apparatus in 1980: 11,631.

"Staff of the Central Committee, including the Institute of the Fundamental Problems of Marxism-Leninism and the central party archives: 645.

[Personnel in]

"Voivodship committees: 3,719."

"District committees: 428.

"City, urban commune and commune committees: 5,847.

"Enterprise committees: 1,637.

"Social origins [of apparatus members]: workers' origins 50.3 percent, peasant origin 34.4 percent, and intelligentsia origin 15.3 percent.

"Ages: up to 35 years 36.5 percent, 35-44 years 42 percent, 45-49 years 13.6 percent and over 50 years 7.9 percent.

"Years of service in the party apparatus: less than a year 11.3 percent, 1-4 years 37.5 percent, 5-10 years 32.1 percent, 11-20 years 12.9 percent and more than 20 years 6.2 percent."

Second Table:

"Salaries drawn by party apparatus workers [monthly]: the Central Committee first secretary: Z28,100; Central Committee Politburo members and secretaries: Z25,900; Central Committee secretaries: Z23,700; Central Committee department chiefs: Z19,800; Central Committee department deputy chiefs: up to Z15,400; Central Committee senior inspectors: up to Z11,300; Central Committee inspectors: up to Z10,000; voivodship committee first secretaries: Z19,800, voivodship committee secretaries: up to Z15,400; department chiefs in voivodship committees: up to Z11,300; first secretaries and secretaries in city, district, commune and urban commune committees (the ceiling depending on the number of inhabitants): Z5,700-11,300; enterprise committee first secretaries: up to Z8,700.

"Data supplied by the Organization Department of the PZPR Central Committee."

NINTH PZPR CONGRESS IDEOLOGICAL GUIDELINES CITED

LD042054 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jun (PAP)--The guidelines for the Ninth PZPR Congress point out the key role of Marxist-Leninist ideology in the party's activities. The document says:

The application of the ideals and values of socialism contained in Marxism-Leninism in the forefront of the party's practical activities is essential for overcoming the crisis, which is not only an economic and political crisis, but also an ideological and moral crisis. This is because an important reason for the crisis has been the growing divergence between the principles of socialism and the reality of public life. The gap between officially proclaimed principles and reality has furthered the subversive work of capitalist ideological centers and the spreading of alien concepts. It has facilitated the activities of the opponents of socialism.

Scientific research into the development of the Polish people, the history of the struggle for national freedom and social reforms, the history of the building of socialism, and the reasons for the acute crises which have arisen and have been overcome during this historical process, is of great importance for the party. This is because a Marxist-Leninist analysis of history and of contemporary affairs is essential for the correct determination of universal elements in the Polish brand of socialism, and their unification in an organic whole with specific elements in order to make creative use of the experience and achievements of other communist parties, of the international working class, and of the fraternal states of the socialist system.

In order to fruitfully develop theoretical thought and social research, it is essential to establish conditions which favor debate, polemics and scientific criticism.

A rich variety in the party's ideological affairs, the freedom to explore and to discuss, and the right to express and defend an opinion cannot lead to the ideological subversion of the party's program. The party, which accepts in its ranks workers who are also believers, creates an opportunity for them to participate in political activities in accordance with the principles of its program. In general, however, it favors a scientific world outlook and conducts educational and instructional work. The main aim of the party's ideological and educative work is the inculcation of patriotism and internationalism.

The strengthening of patriotism in society should be combined with the propagation of an awareness of the profound link between the interests of the working class and the entire Polish people and the interests of the working class in other countries, in particular the interests of the states of the socialist community. We must continually implant and consolidate in the people's minds the truth about the crucial significance of socialist internationalism for the sovereignty, security and development of Poland, and combat all manifestations of nationalism and [word indistinct] tendencies.

GENERAL MICHTA COMMENTS ON PRECONGRESS MOOD

LD041044 Warsaw PAP in English 0835 GMT 4 Jun 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jun (PAP)--There is no doubt today that we are dealing with bluntly stated--as well as veiled--attempts to transform the PUWP into a social-democratic party. By referring to Marxism only and trying to put it in counterpoint to Leninism, our home-bred revisionists--they get very offended when we call them that--are in fact returning to the old social-democratic model of the party. The aim is to pit the PUWP against the CPSU by criticizing the Leninist idea of a new type of party, wrote the recently-appointed rector of the Higher School of Social Sciences at the PUWP CC, General Norbert Michta, in an article carried by ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI. General Michta continued that the grassroots trend for communication between PUWP organizations--a good and constructive initiative--is being used by various manipulators and right-wing opportunists, who want to transform the party's horizontal structures into [words indistinct] the Central Committee and voivodship committees, make them into social-democratic party nuclei or instruments to bargain with or exert pressure by in realizing personal goals.

The anarcho-syndicalists from Solidarity also cling to the "horizontal structures", crying out demagogical slogans to reject all centralism in party activity or to suspend centralism until the congress and while it is taking place. These and similar activities are aimed to split the party, create chaos and confusion and prepare ground for a take-over by anti-socialist forces, General Michta continued.

The strivings to institute in Poland a social democratic political system are becoming clearer every day in vicious attacks aimed at the entire party, in attempts to split the PUWP, in the free-for-all campaign against the organs of state authority--especially militia and the security forces--in fanning up anti-Soviet moods, in transforming Solidarity into a mass political party by some of its activists and in creating a dual power system.

Standing before the 9th PUWP Congress, our country has found itself in the midst of an increasing, significant political battle, reinforced by the ever-more steep economic crisis and the lack of professional and social discipline. We must not allow further, catastrophic events to take place.

The party has as its duty a clear definition of its attitude to the basic problems which Poland is facing today, concluded General Norbert Michta in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

DEPUTY PREMIER RAKOWSKI MEETS WITH SOLIDARITY

Meeting at Bydgoszcz

LD042230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] In the voivodship office headquarters in Bydgoszcz today, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski met with deputy chairman of the Interfactory Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity, Krzysztof Gotowski. He informed the deputy premier on the decisions taken by the National Consultative Commission [KKP] concerning implementation of the Warsaw agreement of 30 March. It was agreed that on Monday [words indistinct] Council of Ministers, a meeting of the KKP working group with the chairman of the committee of the Council of Ministers for Trade Union Affairs would take place.

Cegielski Works Meeting

LD042219 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Unidentified reporter's Poznan dispatch]

[Text] At the invitation of the PZPR works committee and of the Solidarity works commission, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski visited the Cegielski works [in Poznan]. He looked over the plant and then met workforce representatives. It does not have to be said that this meeting had all the characteristics of a working exchange of views on many issues and problems of importance for the country and also for the Cegielski works. Questions were asked and proposals were made. There was discussion and dispute. There was talk of the economic crisis and production troubles, of shortages on the market and of the need for price changes, of the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Poznan June, of the persistent clinging to their posts by many prominent people. Deputy Premier Rakowski pointed out that it is easy to identify the centers of opposition to the transformations in our country, but the struggle against that opposition is considerably more difficult. During an interval in the Cegielski works meeting I asked Deputy Premier Rakowski about this. It is not enough to point out all those who are cells of opposition, but there has to be a struggle against them.

[Begin recording] [Rakowski] (?Of course) we must struggle, but we have to struggle with the help of various forces [word indistinct] social and party organizations and trade unions. And we must struggle on this basis: Here is an enemy facing me whom I must overcome and who is a man who [word indistinct] his experience and internal life, his troubles and worries; and even if I believe that [words indistinct] I should do all that I can to make him change or (?to make him go away), but I must do it in a cultured way, so as not to offend him or to create problems for him, because herein lies socialist humanism.

[Question] Conferences are being held in the Central Committee on the topic of [word indistinct] on the attitude to the June events. Is the government participating in this assessment?

[Answer] Yes, although I must say that I have not taken a detailed interest in these matters yet. It is hard for me to give you an answer. I [words indistinct] that these celebrations should take place in an atmosphere of gravity and respect for those who died and should not be used for any ad hoc political aims.

[Question] But they should not also be treated locally as a [word indistinct] event.

[Answer] Yes, but what does that mean [words indistinct]. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT, SOLIDARITY NEGOTIATE PRISONERS' DEMANDS

LD041522 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] At 0800 today the second round of negotiations began at level 830 in the copper and ore mine at Konrad [word indistinct] concerning the demands of the prisoners who refused to come to the surface yesterday. Representatives of the Ministry of Justice, Deputy Director General of the central board of penitentiaries Col Ludwik (?Poliegowski) and Deputy Director of the Department of Penal Affairs Judge Leon Jankowski, who went down the mine yesterday, are participating in the talks with representatives of the Interfactory Founding Committee of Solidarity from Lublin and Jelenia Gora. The government and Solidarity representatives have already signed 25 of the prisoners' demands, which primarily concern conditions of imprisonment. Controversial, on the other hand, are the demands which encroach on the sphere of the law in force, about which the demands, including amnesty among others, [words indistinct]. Despite the controversial issues, both sides are displaying complete equilibrium.

The same cannot be said about the hunger strike in the Wroclaw Prison, where yesterday many inmates threw an enormous amount of bread, lard, and jam onto the courtyard. Only a few left food in their cells.

The governors of the penal institutes in Wroclaw have allowed journalists to hold unhampered discussions with the prisoners. They have even organized a news conference, which is without precedent in our region's penitentiary policy.

TU, GOVERNMENT, CHURCH OFFICIALS ON BYDGOSZCZ

Bishop Speaks at Meeting

LD041538 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] The National Consultative Commission of Solidarity is holding a meeting in Bydgoszcz. One of the main subjects under discussion is the matter of the investigation, which is being dragged out, into the 19 March Bydgoszcz events.

Before the debate began Bishop Jan Michalski of Gniezno, who is participating in the meering as a guest, spoke. He appealed to Solidarity, stressing that the episcopate's stand was that strike action should not be started at the present time. Bishop Michalski said that today, in the exceptionally tense situation in the country--many happenings and events point to this--this would be an imprudent step, the consequences of which would be incalculable. The church dignitary also recalled that it was the wish and desire of the recently deceased primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, that the Bydgoszcz conflict should be solved peacefully and that it should be averted for the benefit of all Poles.

Debates Continue

LD042212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Here is an extensive report from the debates of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of Solidarity in Bydgoszcz:

As I said at noon today, the issue of the March events in Bydgoszcz remains unexplained, and the bodies concerned are silent on the issue. Today's debates of the KKP have not made any progress on the issue. At noon the stance of the Interfactory Founding Committee was justified by the deputy chairman of Bydgoszcz Solidarity, Krzysztof Gotowski.

[Begin recording] Under the pressure of public opinion, we received a great many telegrams [words indistinct] including enterprise commissions. Other social bodies also make demands. The party, for example, recently held a municipal conference at which it set a deadline of 5 June, thus taking a more radical stand than we take. Statements made by councillors in our press also say that nothing has been done to resolve the Bydgoszcz conflict. I can quote; I have those statements with me of those councillors who took part in the debates, and who had seen the events. They state that nothing has been settled. We do not know where to go in order to settle the issue. As I said, we still wish to resolve the issue without a conflict, without any social tension, but it is not only an issue of Bydgoszcz, it is an issue of the union's security. We would like the prosecutors to say whether anyone is guilty of the Bydgoszcz events of 19 March. [end recording]

A reporter from Bydgoszcz Polkie radio station asked voivodship prosecutor Adolf Lewandowski to present the current view on the issue.

[Begin recording] [Lewandowski] Indeed, investigations are almost completed. This means that some small, that is to say, cosmetic questions remain to be resolved. Nevertheless, I can say at this moment that the investigation should enter the final stage in a few days and various concepts are being considered of ways to finally settle the issue.

[Question] Mr Prosecutor, in a few days it will be 10 June, the final deadline.

[Answer] Certainly the decision will be made before 10 June, and certainly it will be published before 10 June.

[Question] Is that not dragging it out to the last moment?

[Answer] I cannot agree with that; the investigation was carried out most intensively. As everybody knows, over 300 witnesses were examined, all kinds of documents have been gathered, not excluding documents from higher bodies, for example a legal assessment from the office of the Council of State, and other data from press, publications, statements made by scientists and some universities. [end recording]

Some of those taking part at today's KKP debates favor the proposal approved by the resolution to hold a 2-hour warning strike in Bydgoszcz, Torun, Wloclawek and Plock Voivodships between 1000 and 1200 on 11 June. Bishop Jan Michalski presented a different view at today's KKP debates. [Begin Michalski recording] I arrived today urged by a telephone call from the bishop secretary of the episcopate who, among other things, recalled that the primate wished Solidarity issues in our diocese to be settled. Hence I ask that everything that the primate conveyed to Solidarity, what he said in Czestochowa and in other places, be taken into gracious consideration by you ladies and gentlemen, in a very delicate matter at the moment, which is the final settlement of that which in my view should have been settled long ago.

Pope John Paul II called on the church and people in Poland to observe 33 days of--I would not call it mourning--but 33 days of some meditation on all thoughts and the entire life of a great Pole and my beloved pastor, so that the people would accept this as a heritage and as a line of action.

I would like to make one request, a humble request: I would like all representatives of the Polish Solidarity to take this to heart, and not to present the issue in this way at the moment. I know that someone may say that the government is counting on this, that the government can make use of it, that the government is trying to push the Bydgoszcz issue into oblivion. I fully realize this, but we are a nation, governments change and we represent live people, and we are responsible for the people, each of us. Hence, I would ask that my humble request, which I am sure is the request of the entire episcopate, be taken into consideration and deliberation.

At this moment when parents are preparing their children for holidays, when after that difficult year, one thinks of the moment of rest, should one not give a moment of calm to our exhausted compatriots?

Regional Strike Support

NC041953 Paris AFP in English 1946 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jun (AFP)--Top Solidarity officials tonight endorsed a two-hour warning strike next Thursday in Poland's Bydgoszcz region, on the grounds the government has not respected an agreement which followed a worker-police clash.

The National Coordinating Commission of Solidarity, the independent trades union federation, made its call after a 22-to-13 vote in a heated debate, according to a union source. The commission decided to support the regional strike as a protest against government authorities' "non-respect" of a March 30 accord that ended the major confrontation between the union and Warsaw following the worker-police clash.

The government agreed to bring to justice militiamen who assaulted a group of unionists at a Bydgoszcz regional council meeting on March 19. Three of the union members were seriously injured in the attack and had to be hospitalized.

The decision was challenged, however, by two representatives of Poland's Roman Catholic hierarchy participating in the meeting. Auxiliary Bishop Jan Michalski pleaded that a strike and meditation ordered by Pope John Paul II as a homage to the late Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, the primate of Poland. Also, he said, Polish society is tired of continuous tension.

Stanislaw Tyszkiewicz, who acts as a liaison man between church and unions, warned of the danger of provoking a Soviet intervention by still another strike at a particularly sensitive juncture. He specifically referred to the mysterious recent suicide of the Soviet consul general at Poznan and an overt call for toughness on the part of the authorities launched by a group of communist hardliners in the mining center of Katowice, which received prominent coverage in the Soviet media and elsewhere in the east bloc.

Mr Tyszkiewicz added that the Polish Episocopate had received "confidential information" that the country's situation was now "extremely serious."

Polish television meanwhile announced that Poland's deputy premier in charge of union relations, Mieczslaw Rakowski, was on his way to Bydgoszcz to join the meeting in hopes of finding a way to defuse the situation.

Government To Hold Talks

NC042150 Paris AFP in English 2144 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jun (AFP)--In a move tonight to defuse a new crisis amid growing signs of Soviet impatience, the Polish Government agreed to hold new negotiations concerning the alleged police beating of trade union leaders in Bydgoszcz last March 19.

Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski arranged in Bydgoszcz tonight to hold negotiations here on Monday, a union source disclosed in that city, the capital of Pomerania 240 kilometers (145 miles) northwest of here.

Mr Rakowski arrived there after Solidarity's National Coordinating Commission voted there earlier tonight to endorse a two-hour warning strike in the Bydgoszcz region next Thursday because the government had failed to prosecute militiamen suspected of the beatings.

The government promised on March 30 to find and punish the guilty ones after a previous round of negotiations ended a series of strikes that raised fears of Soviet intervention.

Solidarity's national commission voted 22 to 13 to back the warning strike despite a new appeal to beware of provoking Soviet intervention. The appeal was made by the Roman Catholic Church's liaison man with the labor confederation, Stanislaw Tyszkiewicz. He said the church had confidential information that the situation was "extremely serious."

Mr Tyszkiewicz referred to the mysterious recent suicide of the Soviet consul general at Poznan and the echos in the Soviet press to the call for a crackdown issued by communist hardliners in Katowice, Poland's mining center. Another church representative on the coordinating commission, auxiliary Bishop Jan Michalski, pleaded against holding the warning strike during the 30-day period of mourning requested by Pope John Paul II for the late Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski. Bishop Michalski said Polish society was tired of continuous tension.

The negotiations to be held Monday were arranged in a talk between the deputy premier and the president and vice-president of the Bydgoszcz branch of Solidarity--Jan Rulewski and Krzysztof Gotowski. The Bydgoszcz union proposes to call a general strike with occupation of factories a few days after the warning strike.

The relatively moderate head of Solidarity, Lech Walesa, did not take part in tonight's vote. He was in Geneva, Switzerland, at a congress of the International Labor Organization (ILO).

SOLIDARITY TO APPEAL TO SEJM ON POLITICAL PRISONERS

LD041656 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] A plenum of the NSZZ Solidarity Interfactory Founding Committee has passed a resolution in which the union has decided to submit the matter of the release of political prisoners and of an amnesty decree to the next Sejm session. An appeal has also been made to factory committees to send telegrams on this matter to deputies in care of the Sejm.

Hunger Strikes Continue

LD041156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] We learn that in the Katowice Voivodship hunger strikes are spreading in work establishments. Yesterday, four people started a hunger strike in the clubroom of the state railway board in Tarnowskie Gory. The longest hunger strike, 15 days long, is that of four employees of the house factory at the general construction kombinat in Sosnowiec.

The fifth hunger striker in the house factory, Jan Kuligowski, was taken to the hospital two days ago. In response to an appeal launched by his colleagues, he stopped his hunger strike yesterday. A hunger strike in department No seven of the small car factory in Sosnowiec has also been in progress since 26 May.

A hunger strike has been in progress since 1 June at the metallurgy construction and assembly plant in Katowice. The hunger strikers demand the release of political prisoners and the fulfillment of point four of the Gdansk agreement. The general [word indistinct] NSZZ Solidarity in Katowice presented a proposal to guarantee [word indistinct] for the release of the arrested members of the Confederation of Independent Poland and the reprieve of the Kowalczyk brothers.

Decision To Release Dissidents

NC042035 Paris AFP in English 0230 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jun (AFP)--The Warsaw court decided today to release four militants of the Confederation for an Independent Poland (KPN) including its president, Leszek Moczulski, sources said at his home.

But the Polish General Prosecutor's Office appealed to the Supreme Court against the lower court's decision. The Supreme Court is expected to hand down a ruling on the case tomorrow (Friday).

The four defendants will remain in jail pending the high court's ruling.

TU HEADQUARTERS TO MOVE TO GDANSK MONOPOL HOTEL

AU041336 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Jun 81 p 5

[Report by a correspondent: "The Hotel Monopol To Be Headquarters for Solidarity"]

[Text] A few months ago, the central Solidarity authorities and the Gdansk City trade union organization took steps to obtain accommodation for the union's national headquarters.

Out of the more than 30 solutions offered for option by the voivodship hosts, the union's authorities chose the Monopol Hotel located in the city center. As reported, that choice met with initial resistance both on the part of the Orbis Enterprise, as the house owner, and the hotel personnel, including its Solidarity organization.

After several weeks of negotiations, agreement has been reached to move the union's headquarters to the Monopol Hotel. In line with the version accepted and approved, in the very near future the union will take over one-third of the hotel facilities, or 45 rooms with three flights of stairs, totaling 1,159 square meters of space.

Other facilities in the building will be taken over later. The personnel will be transferred to jobs in Orbis hotels which are under construction in Gdansk-Jelitkow and in Gdynia.

LOCAL MARKET PROTECTION ACTIVITIES REPORTED

LD041548 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Report from Katowice by Janusz Alik]

[Text] All kinds of rumors are in circulation throughout the country about the supply of various articles, especially of food products, in the Katowice Voivodship. The color and variety of these rumors can only be compared with the tales of 1,001 nights. What is the truth? Katowice commerce succeeded in implementing 89.7 percent of the targets for the first 4 months of this year. Needless to say, some voivodships have greatly exceeded this figure. Also wronged by these rumors was Warsaw which implemented just below 98 percent of the targets.

The greatest difficulties are to be found in the market supplies of detergents and soap as well of milk and its products. It is true that even though on the "Signals of the Day" radio program representatives from dairy cooperatives assured us a few days ago that a river of milk is flowing across the country, it does not appear to be flowing in the direction of the Katowice Voivodship. According to information in the hands of our traders the Leszno and Pila Voivodships have great surpluses of condensed milk. It is being earmarked for further processing. Meanwhile, it sometimes happens that Silesian children can only get "Popularna" tea.

In the third quarter, commerce only envisages a full meeting of the demand for salt and pepper. Is this a joke or not? It is the depressing truth, and according to the assurances of the Ministry of Domestic Trade, Silesia has priority. Quite, it always as the priority for hard work, pollution of the environment and for supplying the country with various [words indistinct]. The administrative authorities of other voivodships protect their own markets and do not allow the sale of surpluses. It seems that Silesia is suffering for the privileges of the past period. But we supply other voivodships out of local production, for instance, saucepans, refrigerators, motor cars, margarine and of course coal. So far, the Katowice voivoda, despite ever more frequent demands from the community, has issued no instructions concerning the so-called, of course in inverted commas, protection of the local market.

PRISON CONFLICT SITUATIONS RESOLVED THROUGH TALKS

LD042106 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] According to the press spokesman of the Ministry of Justice, recently in some penitentiary establishments and investigating detention centers, convicts have been making protests by mass refusal to work and refusal to take food. The protests took place in penitentiary establishments in Nowogrod, Wolow, Czarne, Wroclaw and Zareba, and in investigating detention centers in Czestochowa, Poznan, Lodz and Wroclaw.

The convicts have put forward many demands, the most important of which concern amnesty. They also demand changes in the structure of certain essential legal decisions, and an improvement in conditions while serving their sentences. The conflict situation has been resolved through talks conducted by representatives of the Ministry of Justice and the management of penitentiary establishments. Demands put forward by the convicts have been considered on the spot at the central management of penitentiary establishments. Analysis shows the majority of demands deserve positive consideration. Demands whose implementation goes beyond the Ministry of Justice are being conveyed to the state authorities. In the nearest future, social penitentiary councils will be set up in all penitentiary establishments.

Agreement Reached

LD051008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Tadeusz Lomzynski report from Wroclaw]

[Excerpt] Late yesterday evening, talks ended between the group of 89 prisoners--who are at the 830-meter level of the Konrad copper mine in [name indistinct] and who have been carrying on a hunger strike--and the Ministry of Justice commission. [passage indistinct]

The first agreement in the postwar history of Polish penology has been signed, which, among other things, guarantees full security to each prisoner taking part in the hunger strike. The guarantee will be watched over by a mixed commission, composed of representatives from Solidarity and the penitentiary authorities. Remuneration for prisoners' work has also been brought up to that of civilian workers. (?Prisoners) working at the Konrad mine will get dry provisions from the penal institution before they go off to work. During their work, they will get hot coffee and milk. The director of the district board of penal institutions has taken the appropriate steps to change canteen personnel and the organization of issuing [word indistinct]. Moves have also been made toward improving supplies to the prison canteen. The penal establishment will do its utmost to improve the quality of food, including an increase in the amount of vegetables. Those who are ill and have a doctor's certificate will get [word indistinct] the same food ration. Construction of a canteen will be accelerated and the improvememt of cell conditions is to take place by 14 June. In everyblock, room will be made for a recreation room. This applies to the penal institution at (Zareba).

With reference to demands for removal of officers known for their brutality, the director [word indistinct] pledged to make personnel changes by the end of June. Representatives of the social penitentiary commission will be able to take part in sessions of the penitentiary court concerning conditional releases. Preparations are in progress to enable convicts to take part in mass inside the penal institution.

The second group of demands are those which will be submitted to the minister of justice. These demands concern, among other things, an increase in remuneration for [word indistinct] from 20 to 50 percent, and for prisoners paying alimony, to 80 percent of basic wages; payment of full remuneration for work during the last 3 months of a term in a penal institution; this remuneration must not be subject to (?rent expenditure) [inwestycja komornicza], issuance of coupons for food parcels up to 5 kg, not as a reward but as a right, and also paying prisoners incapable of work sick benefits, and not cutting their food rations; also, guaranteeing legal protection to all demands [as heard] and their publication in the mass media.

The third group of demands are those the implementation of which falls within the powers of the Sejm, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, These demands concern, among other things, the verification of verdicts proclaimed from 1970 to 1980; the counting of 1 day [word indistinct] worked in the mine as 2 days of a sentence; no application during serving of a basic sentence and during 6 months after leaving the institution of fines as well as renunciation of application of article 60 concerning persistent offenders [words indistinct] misdemeanors and the elimination of social rehabilitation centers.

WARSAW REPORTS 20 KILLED IN RAILROAD COLLISION

LD042144 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Excerpt] According to information from the Ministry of Transportation, today at about 1445 between the stations of Osiek and Pilawa, a head-on collision occurred between a freight train and passenger train between Osiek and Pilawa. According to first reports, 20 people died and (?6) were injured. A vigorous campaign to rescue people and clear up the damage caused by the accident is continuing. The injured are receiving medical attention and the families of the dead are receiving material aid.

ELBLAG VOIVODSHIP INCREASING HOSPITAL SPACE

LD050856 Sczcecin Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] The Elblag Voivodship administrative office has decided to hand over some of its premises to the voivodship hospital. By a decision of the voivoda, one of the departments of the voivodship office is vacating its premises. The training center in (Ranguny) near Elblag will also be handed over to the hospital very soon.

CARDINAL MACHARSKI DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO ROME

LD051050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Deputy chairman of the Conference of the Episcopate of Poland, Metropolitan Archbishop of Krakow Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, and secretary of the Episcopate Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, together with a group of Polish bishops, have left for Rome.

CASAROLI VIEWS CHURCH, STATE AFTER WYSZYNSKI

LD022148 Warsaw PAP in English 2040 GMT 2 Jun 81

[By PAP correspondent Zdzislaw Morawski]

[Text] Rome, 21 Jun (PAP)--Having returned here from Warsaw where he took part in Cardinal Wyszynski's funeral, Vatican Secretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli told journalists at Rome airport that "together with Cardinal Wyszynski's death (?Poland lost) a personality of a historical dimension closely connected with the most important currents in Poland's life. However, I do not think that the cardinal's passing away means a change in the line shaped under his influence on the life of the church, in relations between the church and the state, and in regard to a definitive form of national life".

Casaroli said he had assured Polish leaders that "Cardinal Wyszynski's line will be continued also because it was no longer only his personal line but also the line of the Polish Church. That is a fact which is an encouragement for Poland at a present moment in which nobody conceals difficulties. Especially the most responsible politicians admit with a great candour that this is a difficult moment in which the unity of all forces of the nation is necessary".

TRYBUNA LUDU PAYS TRIBUTE TO CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI

AU021336 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 May 81 p 2

[Ignacy Krasicki commentary: "After the Death of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, Primate of Poland"]

[Excerpts] The death of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, primate of Poland and for many years head of the Roman Catholic Church in our country, has engulfed the believers in deep sorrow. The departure of that personality, in many respects unusual, of a man completely dedicated to the cause of the fatherland as he understood it, also induces persons with different ideological orientations, including non-believers, to deep reflections.

The passing away of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski closes a perios in the life and history of the Catholic Church in Poland. That was a period in which--let us add--the leading circles in the hierarchy were making a rather difficult and gradual turn from the previous political [ustrojowe] positions to present-day Poland, its realities and its socialist social system.

The path covered by Stefan Wyszynski was a difficult, complicated one and not without personal disappointments and sacrifices. Born on 3 August 1901 into the modest family of a village organist at Zuzela, in Nura District, he covered a path characteristic of those Polish generations who went through the great convulsions, storms and epics of the 20th century, carrying the banner of the struggle for an independent and just Poland.

Precisely that path of his personal life, and at the same time the path of a developing national existence under circumstances that repeatedly threatened the Polish cause, was covered by the man who was to become primate, sparing no effort and no quality of his strong character to the end. In his vision, typical of many Poles of the post-partition generations, the good of the church and of the fatherland were identical.

A sense of historical perspective is needed to obtain a clear, well considered and absolutely fair image of the accomplishments of that life which lasted for almost 80 years and was in many respects uncommon. But even now, after the primate's death, one can say that his ability to adapt the high office he held to the changing conditions of the national and state existence of Poland was a distinctive feature.

The normalization of church-state relations in the seventies was, in particular, possible precisely because of Cardinal Stefan Wysznski's favorable and realistic attitude to it. Certainly, it also played an indirect role in the election of the first Pole to the Papal See, and directly made possible John Paul's II visit to Poland.

The 1980 events and the Polish August revealed once again the patriotism and civil judgment of the deceased. Even if he did not sign the coastal and Jastrzebie agreements, history will undoubtedly recognize him as one of the architects of the new social contract. The evolution of his views and attitudes brought the deceased to the realization of the close link between the continuation of a strong and really independent Polish statehood and its present-day system.

That realistic and civil awareness induced the primate many times to speak up for compromise, against anarchy and the disintegration of the structures of the state and the system. The primate fully manifested that awareness in his speech last year in Czestochowa, when he appealed for the strikes to be discontinued. The Polish public also remembers another of the late primate's instructions, namely, as he said, that "Solidarity should be Polish." It also remembers the warnings and cautions addressed to the groups alien to the people and hostile to the system, groups breeding discord and acting for the destruction of the Polish state.

The historic contact between the communists and the Christians has been practiced in our country for many years. It has been facilitated by our party's active and constructive policy concerning religion. The program theses for the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, in particular state on this subject:

"The party respects believers and is in favor of expanding the platform of cooperation between the state and the church for the benefit of Poland. It is also in favor of expanding such cooperation with other denominational communities. That implies the opinion that for freedom of conscience precisely a secular state is needed. The principle of secularity is one of the constitutional principles in a strong, modern and democratic state."

That precisely is the basis facilitated by the, creatively interpreted, separation of church from state, a basis on which the active theses of the denominational policy pursued by the PZPR and people's authorities should and must continue to develop. The said contact between the communists and the Christians in the Polish People's Republic, precisely because of those theses, paved the way for the front of common sense and civil responsibility which has been developing since August.

Because of the function he possessed in the church and because of his personal engagement, the late primate was the main partner in the said contact. As such he will also remain in the nation's memory. The eloquency of his life as a whole and the profound sense of his difficult personal evolution are now for all people of good will in Poland, irrespective of their ideological motives and political views, an encouragement to act prudently and in a responsible way. The particular point is to lift Poland from the present crisis and to constantly interpret service to the fatherland in the way Cardinal Wyszynski did, particularly in times of crisis and danger.

That will be the most appropriate way to pay tribute to the memory of the primate after his passing away.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER HULA

LD042308 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski today received Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Vaclav Hula. He is staying in Warsaw on a working friendly visit at the invitation of Deputy Premier Henryk Kisiel. Among the topics of conversation between Premier Jaruzelski and Deputy Premier Hula were the current problems connected with the implementation of mutual goods deliveries, particularly deliveries of raw materials.

Also discussed were a number of matters connected with the possibility of expanding Polish-Czechoslovak industrial cooperation. Particulary mentioned during the conversation was joint expoitation of the production potential existing in Poland.

FOREIGN MINISTER CZYREK ENDS VISIT TO ROMANIA

LD041800 Warsaw PAP in English 1713 GMT 4 Jun 81

[By PAP correspondent Maciej Kuczewski]

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Jun (PAP)--A joint communique on Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek's talks with his Romanian counterpart Stefan Andrei was issued today at the end of Czyrek's visit to Romania:

The two foreign ministers discussed the state and prospects for the development of Polish-Romanian relations in all areas and exchanged views on the main issues of the current international situation.

Both ministers stress with satisfaction that friendship and cooperation between both states and peoples are developing favourably in all areas. They emphasized decisive importance of cooperation between the Polish United Workers' Party and the Communist Party of Romania and of political dialogue on a high level between both parties and states for the all-round development of Polish-Romanian cooperation.

They stressed the weight attached by Poland and Romania to further expansion and deepening of economic cooperation, commodity exchange, intensification of cooperation in co-production and specialization of production, and collaboration in science and technology.

A plan of implementation of the agreement on Polish-Romanian cooperation in culture and science between 1981 and 1985 was signed during the visit.

Both ministers voiced determination of Poland and Romania to cooperate with the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty and with other socialist countries, all peace-loving countries, and with progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces worldwide to reduce international tension, to halt the arms race and to proceed to disarmament, to peacefully solve all conflicts and disputes between states, and to pursue a policy of detente.

They underlined the will of Poland and Romania to continuously consolidate friendship, develop cooperation, collaborate in the international arena in the interests of both peoples, strengthen unity and cohesion of socialist countries, and to promote detente, peace and socialism.

HEALTH COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

LD050222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] In Budapest, the ministers of health of Poland and Hungary, Tadeusz Szelachowski and Emil Schultheisz, have signed a 5-year plan for cooperation between their ministries. The continuation of close contacts betwen scientific-research establishments and public health institutions of the two countries, the joint publication of the most interesting results of research work and the exchange of specialists are envisaged.

ROMAN NEY PARTICIPATES IN MONGOLIAN PARTY CONGRESS

For reportage on the participation of Roman Ney, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR, in the 18th MPRP Congress in Ulaanbaatar, see the Mongolia section of the 28 May and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

TALKS WITH POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER END

AU041808 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1752 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Jun (AGERPRES)--The official talks between Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and Jozef Czyrek, minister of foreign affairs of Poland, concluded in Bucharest on June 4.

Held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, the talks between the two ministers highlighted the wish of Romania and Poland to further develop their relations of friendship and collaboration for the benefit of the Romanian and Polish peoples, of the cause of peace, detente, understanding and international security, for the triumph of the ideals of socialism.

At the end of the talks, Stefan Andrei and Jozef Czyrek signed the programme regarding the application of the agreement on cultural and scientific collaboration of the agreement of Romania and the Government of Poland for 1981-1985.

The document synthesizes the main actions and modalities of collaboration in education, science, culture and the arts between the artists' unions and the press, as well as in other domains of joint interest meant to contribute to a better mutual knowledge, to the strengthening of the friendship between the two countries and peoples.

Communique on Talks

AU041812 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1756 GMT 4 Jun 81

["Communique on the Visit the Polish Foreign Minister Paid to Romania"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Jun (AGERPRES)--Jozef Czyrek, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, paid an official visit of friendship to Romania over June 1-4, 1981 upon the invitation of Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs. He was received by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania.

The foreign ministers of the two countries examined the stage and development prospects of the Romanian-Polish relations in all fields of activity and exchanged opinions on some major questions of the current international life.

The two ministers highlighted with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples developed successfully in all domains in keeping with the treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance, with the 1977 declaration on the strengthening and expansion of collaboration between the RCP and the PZPR, between Romania and the Polish People's Republic.

The decisive role was brought to the fore of the relations of solidarity and close cooperation between the RCP and the PZPR, of the political summit dialogue between the two parties and states in the manysided development of the Romanian-Polish collaboration.

The ministers highlighted the signficicance of the meetings between representatives of the party and state leaderships, of the parliaments, governments and mass and public organizations of the two countries. They stressed the importance Romania and Poland attach to the further expansion and deepening of the economic collaboration and of reciprocal goods exchanges, to the intensification of cooperation and specialization in production and of technical-scientific collaboration, which meets the interests of socialist construction in the two countries, contributes to the implementation of the complex programme of the CMEA member countries. Satisfaction was expressed at the steady expansion of the Romanian-Polish relations in science, education and culture, in the field of mass media, in other domains of mutual interests.

During the visit a programme was signed regarding the application of the agreement on cultural and scientific collaboration between the Government of Romania and the Government of the Polish People's Republic over 1981-1985.

During the exchange of opinions on the evolution of the international situation the determination of Romania and of Poland was expressed of working, together with the other states participating in the Warsaw Treaty, with other socialist countries, with all the peace-loving countries, with the anti-imperialist, progressive and democratic forces everywhere for halting international tension and the arms race, for passing to disarmament, for peacefully solving all interstate conflicts and litigious issues, for a policy of detente, national independence, security, peace and collaboration among the peoples of Europe and of the whole world.

The two sides reiterated the resolve of Romania and of Poland to steadily strengthen friendship and develop reciprocal collaboration, cooperation in international life in the interests of the two peoples, of the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of soicalist countries, of the general cause of socialism, detente and peace.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction at the productive results of the talks that passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

CHINESE OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON VISIT, TALKS

AU041032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 4 Jun 81

["We Assess Highly Romania's Experience"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Jun (AGERPRES)--The purpose of the visit in Romania by the delegation of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China was to study and learn from the Romanian experience. We know that both in the political and economic domains and in the cultural and scientific research ones, the Romanian comrades have positive experience which deserves to be known, stated Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman and secretary general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China in an interview with the LUMEA magazine of June 4.

Referring to the interview with President Ceausescu about Romania's and China's stands on the main international questions the guest stated:

"Both states campaign for peace and make efforts for defending peace. We reject the war and threat with force. We are against the violation of the states' sovereignty. From these points of view China's and Romania's stands are identical. The Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people assess highly the stands and role of Romania on an external plane, stressed the collocutor, noting that the relations between the Chinese Communist Party and the RCP are very good, that the relations between the two countries are extremely friendly".

In his interview, Yang Shangkun highlighted the usefulness of the Romanian-Chinese contacts and dialogue, showing that China wishes to find new ways and means to develop the relations with the states with which she has diplomatic relations.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS RCP MEETING ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

AU041906 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Jun (AGERPRES)--A working meeting took place at the CC of the RCP on June 4 under the chairmanship of Nicolai Ceausescu attended by the first secretaries, the secretaries in charge of economic affairs and the secretaries in charge of agricultural affairs of the RCP county committees.

Participating were members and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee, secretaries of the CC of the RCP, members of the Central Committee, heads and deputy heads of section at the CC of the RCP, executives of economic ministries and central institutions, representatives of mass and public organizations, editors-in-chief of the leading press.

During the meeting analysis was made of the stage of farm operations, of the situation of the livestock and the measures for creating the fodder basis as well as of the way in which the supply of farm-food produce to the state stock is ensured. Likewise examined was the way in which the plan is being carried out in industry, investments and foreign trade.

At the same time, questions were debated concerning the preparation of the forthcoming Congress of the working people's councils in industry, constructions and transport.

Reports were presented by the first secretaries of some party county committees.

Deputy prime ministers and ministers answered the questions raised by speakers.

During the debates the economic ministries were also criticized for the way in which they solve the problems raised by the activity in economic branches and units, stress being laid on the necessity of a closer cooperation between local party bodies, ministries, central institutions and productive units.

At the end of the working meeting Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor.

President Ceausescu's Address

AU041912 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1818 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Jun (AGERPRES)--Taking the floor at the end of the working meeting organized at the CC of the RCP on June 4, Nicolae Ceausescu considered that the fulfillment of plan provisions in industry as a whole was satisfactory. Referring to the situation in agriculture, he criticized the fact that several areas remained unsown, especially in vegetable growing and pointed out that urgent measures were needed for rapidly sowing the respective areas. The entire manpower and the existing material means, being used to this end and the general mobilization of the population in the villages being ensured only in this way, drought can be controlled and a good harvest ensured this year. The RCP general secretary commended that the vegetable production which failed to be turned out in spring be ensured through successive crops, everything possible being done for an appropriate supply of the population.

Nicolae Ceausescu also requested that adequate preparations start immediately for harvesting and rapid storage.

Criticizing some states of affairs in zootechnical units, Nicolae Ceausescu requested that order and discipline should rule in this important sector of agriculture. He also highlighted that an important task of all county party bodies was the ensurance of a proper course of irrigation and drainage operations, with a view to reclaiming excessively humid terrains.

He considered that a major concern of the county party bodies should be the ensurance of the contribution both state and cooperative farm units and the citizens' farm steads make to fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan, the contracting system with the population being improved and expanded. Special attention should be paid to the production of meat, milk, eggs, as well as of vegetables and fruits, inclusive of early varieties, thus the good supply of the population being ensured.

Referring to the activity carried on in industry, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the need for more judiciously phasing out production in the second trimester so as to ensure the integral fulfillment of the plan.

The RCP general secretary requested the ministries to more energetically work for the modern industrial enterprises to produce a series of raw and auxiliary materials, subassemblies and equipment that are imported at present. Worship of the achievements scored abroad should be fought. The country's own research capacity and creative potential, the know-how and technical experience of the working people in our homeland should be more courageously and responsibly capitalized, the speaker said mentioning that that was a prerequisite for a good supply, for the harmonious course of the production process, for the obtainment of the physical production in all industrial branches. Utmost attention should be paid to the observance of the norms of consumption, to the steady reduction of the consumption of raw materials and energy.

Referring to the industrial output for export, Nicolae Ceausescu asked that steady efforts be made for increasing the hard currency contribution of foreign trade. He criticized the unfulfillment of the production contracted with foreign partners, asking the party bodies and ministries to take most energetic measures for rapidly fulfilling all export duties. Likewise, he recommended that more sustained efforts be made for diminishing imports with a view to equilibrating the balance of payments. Any import must be covered by selling goods in compensation on the foreign market. Romania will no longer contract additional credits.

Nicolae Ceausescu referred then to the necessity of improving coal mining and oil drilling on which the fulfillment of the state plan much depends, stating that the reduction of imports enhances the tasks of this industrial branch. He indicated that firmer action be taken for doing away with the serious shortcomings in this sector. The RCP general secretary also criticized the unfulfillment of the investment plan owing to deficiencies in the organization and control of building activities.

In his speech, Nicolae Ceausescu also referred to the activity in transport, the situation of consumption in the economy as well as to the preparations for the Second Congress of the working people's councils in industry, construction, transport, goods circulation and finance.

TROFIN RECEIVES CEMA MEETING DELEGATION HEADS

AU041936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1822 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Jun (AGERPRES)--On June 4, Virgil Trofin, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of mines, oil and geology, received the heads of the delegations of the CEMA member countries and the head of the delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia attending the 54th meeting of the CEMA Standing Commission of Collaboration in Non-Ferrous Metallurgy underway in Bucharest. In this occasion, aspects were highlighted regarding the collaboration and cooperation in ore extraction and dressing and in the metallurgy of non-ferrous metals, in the ensurance of updated equipment in these sectors of activity. The broad possibilities were brought to the fore of developing the cooperation in those fields.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION MEETS ON FORESTRY

AU041937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1826 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Jun (AGERPRES)--Proceedings of the steering committee of the Trade Unions International of Agricultural, Forestry and Plantation workers started in Bucharest on June 4 being attended by representatives of the relevant trade unions from 25 countries of Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe. Invited guests are also present from the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Trade Unions International of Food Workers and the Trade Union Federation of Arab Agricultural Labourers.

The steering committee debates the tasks of trade unions in the struggle for developing and consolidating the cooperativist movement in agriculture and improving working and living conditions for raising the civilization level in villages.

NIN INTERVIEWS RIBICIC ON PROBLEM OF NATIONALISM

LD041952 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Summary] Belgrade, 4 Jun (TANJUG)--Tomorrow's issue of NIN carries an interview with Mitja Ribicic [president of the SAWP of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia]. He says, among other things:

"Outbursts of nationalistic excesses take place in our country whenever we are in certain critical stages. This happened 10 years ago at the time of the struggle for a new role of the federation, for the abolition of the state capital, for the responsibility of the republics for economic development, when all had raised a hullabaloo about the federation making use of them. As birds in their nests, they opened their beaks so that the step-mother federation might bring them food instead of having them flying away from the nest.

Kardelj warned long ago about the pressures inspired by leading structures being more dangerous than pressures by the workers or masses.

"Speaking about the experiences one should draw from the situation in Kosovo--though it also has its own serious origins and roots--one should ask at the level of the entire Yugoslav development, Ribicic added, whether following the adoption of the Constitution and the law on associated labor we are not again in a critical and crucial state, when the exponents of economic decisionmaking in associated labor have not yet affirmed themselves and when executive organs linked with management structures in banks still work in the old way with political blessing."

Ribicic then recalled the conversation which Edvard Kardelu had with the political aktiv of Kosovo in 1977. Despite attempts to provide misinformation to Kardelj, he had made very interesting assessments. He said he could not agree with the assessment of the political situation as good, and he advocated speedier development of the new sociopolitical relations in Kosovo. Kardelu said at that time that nationalism was bound to break out in the province if old relations persisted without taking into account the genuine interests. Kardelu had also said that the responsibility of the Serbs for the Albanians in the province was the testing ground of their struggle against their own nationalism. Ribicic then said:

"Nationalistic tendenies are present everywhere because we have autarchic national economies which are quarrelling among themselves in the federation about who would make better use at a given moment of one regulation or another, instead of all of us together fighting for the affirmation of associated labor, Ribicic said. He stressed: The concept of Yugoslavia does not only mean a unified Yugoslav market but much, much more. Yugoslavia represents the broadest interest of all the people living in this part of the Balkans. It is the guarantee of our security and the condition for the existence of all of us. I am afraid it is necessary to say this as often as possible, because many identify Yugoslavia with federal administration, with unpopular or wrong measures, with the behavior of various federal organs." Ribicic ended his statement by saying that any attack on Yugoslavia in fact represents an attack on every individual part of Yugoslavia, on every republic, province or municipality.

POLITIKA ANSWERS PRESS CRITICISM ON KOSOVO EVENTS

AU042017 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 24 May on page eight carries a 950-word report from Pristina by Zejnel Zejneli reviewing the discussions at the recent first session of the Pristina University action conference of the League of Communists and the session of the Pristina University council on the political and security situation at the university and the Province of Kosovo. "After a long period of silence and languor," Zejneli reports, Pristina University professors have finally "begun to analyze the situation in their community.

But it all began as if everything at the university were in the best of order. The press and especially 'the Belgrade press' has been most often blamed for the situation at the university." As a matter of fact, Zejneli says, at the recent meetings at the university some individual professors "tended more and more to speak about the responsibility of the public information media, about the misinformation allegedly spread by the press and especially POLITIKA and about an unobjective presentation of the situation at the university, or to concern themselves with the statements by responsible people, thereby trying to steer away from any real discussions."

Zejneli recalls that in the aforementioned discussions Ragip Haljili rejected such "generalized appraisals and conclusions by individuals and some press articles" according to which, for instance, "Pristina University has become a bastion of nationalism." Kurtes Salihu claimed that in many instances "the press rather exaggerated certain problems and occurrences" in Kosovo. Fazli Sulja charged "the Belgrade press with adopting a 'nihilistic' attitude" and said that some press articles of a subjective nature "have in fact joined the circle of those elements that have contributed to the present situation in Kosovo" and therefore their authors should be called to account for their actions. Demus Salja objected to the use of the term "Albanian nationalism and chauvinism" in press articles and accused POLITIKA and NIN of sensationalism, of spreading misinformation and of writing about Kosovo events "with irony."

These then are "the appriasals and criticisms of the 'Belgrade' press," Zejneli points out. "They are too serious and too incorrect to let them pass without saying more about them at this time. The press cannot be blamed for the situation that has been created in Kosovo, as some people would like to present the matter and at the same time throw the press in the same corner with the hostile elements. It is not the journalists' fault that they have been insufficiently informed by the university. The press also did not invent the term 'Albanian nationalists and irredentists.' Demus Salja certainly knows that such an appraisal was made by the highest party and state forums of the country," Zejneli concludes his report.

Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 25 May on page five carries in its "Here and Today" column a 1,300-word commentary by Slavoljub Djukic entitled "Once Against About the Press" responding to the press criticism at the same Pristina University meetings. While no criticism of the press should be rejected out of hand and the press must be critical and self-critical toward itself in every respect and especially in this particular case should "watch out for other nationalist euphorias," no one should think that now, after this wave of criticism, the press should or will stop "publishing unpleasant information on the Kosovo events. This is simply impossible and would be politically unjustified," Djukic points out. "A political stabilization in Kosovo cannot be achieved unless everything that has been happening there for years and has been concealed from the public, is published," he says. However, anyone even with little political experience knows that "whenever anyone wants to avoid a real discussion, he uses the press as a scapegoat." It has become some kind of a ritual to make the press the cause of all problems of the society. "We fear," Djukic points out, "that just now something of that kind is taking place in the campaignlike denunciations of the information media in connection with the reports and articles on the Kosovo events." After all that has taken place at the university--disorders, hostile slogans, attacks on Tito, threats to brotherhood and unity--how can anyone say that the information media "have presented these events as more dramatic than they in fact were," Djukic asks.

He further expresses his amazement at Professor Salihu Kurtes' insistence on singling out and attacking Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee, for his remark that "'Pristina University is a bastion of nationalism.'"

This is the Milan Daljevic "who was in Pristina during the dramatic events" and became "directly involved everywhere and even visited populated places and talked to people." Expressing more than a little astonishment that "'the Belgrade, the central press' has been especially singled out in the condemnation of the press," Djukic wonders whether "the man who used that description gave any thought to what it might suggest to the public." In this connection he concludes: "Let us not be surprised if tomorrow ZERI I POPULLIT, which persistently insists that the demonstrations in Kosovo were a 'Serbian trick,' will use precisely this thesis about the unobjective writing 'especially by the Belgrade, the central press' to once again sow national hatred, just as it has done thus far. It could not have wished for a better argument," Djukic emphasizes.

He further takes to task Prof Fazli Sulja for his demand that "the formulation charging that certain professors from Albania had a part in the Kosovo disorders should be avoided." Djukic takes this opportunity to remind Professor Sulja of an address to Pristina University students by Tirana Professor Pandala Troja in which he said that "at least once a year it is necessary for the students to show themselves as Albanians, to demand a republic and student homes." Prof Pandala Troja also told the students in the same address: "You do not know the boundaries of your country. Construction in Pristina is equal to zero in comparison with the construction in Skopje. Consider how many people from Kosovo work abroad at the same time that experts are being sent here from Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia." In view of such statements, Djukic asks in conclusion, "is it really still possible to speak about a correct attitude of Tirana professors and is it not true that such provocative statements by them incite young people to rebellion?"

ALBANIAN CULTURAL COOPERATION POLICY CRITICIZED

LD042030 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1912 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Jun (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia's (?resolve) to reexamine its relations with Albania in the fields of culture and education is under sharp attack in Albania.

In its attacks on Yugoslavia's stand, attacks using the well-known Cominform vocabulary of thirty years ago, Albania states concern for the fate of culture and art in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

Albanian officials in charge of culture evidently fear that (?Albania) may lose something following the recent events in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the sobering up of those responsible for culture in the Yugoslav province.

Over the past ten years, Yugoslav-Albanian cultural and educational cooperation has absolutely been one-way with Yugoslavia in an unequal position.

The "principle" of cultural cooperation so far has been for Albania to export all forms of its culture to Kosovo but not import anything. As a result, Albania's literature, from children's stories, poems about heroes from Albania's national history textbooks of Albanian history and literature, were continually imported. Naturally, many of these books contained Albania's ideological stands.

Tirana [word indistinct] also numerous ensembles which gave concerts in many towns of Kosovo and in the Yugoslav constituent Republics of Macedonia and Montenegro whereas a very small number of Yugoslav ensembles toured Albania.

Yugoslavia has had no inter-state programme of cultural cooperation with Albania. The many negotiations opened at Yugoslavia's initiative failed because of Albania's rejection to sign an inter-state programme.

In 1970, for example, the negotiations on cultural-educational cooperation failed because Yugoslavia refused to agree that the programme of cooperation be signed, as Tirana insisted, between the "People's Socialist Republic of Albania, on one side, and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the S.F.R. of Yugoslavia, on the other.

Yugoslavia could not have naturally accepted the above. It can neither accept for cultural cooperation to develop only one way and to the benefit of only one side.

Yugoslavia maintains highly developed cultural cooperation with many countries but based on reciprocity, mutual respect and equality.

'WAR CRIMINAL' RESPONSIBLE FOR EMBASSY BOMBING

LD031332 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1115 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Jun (TANJUG)--The Belgrade daily POLITIKA today reports the founded suspicion that war criminal Hisen Trpeza and a group of his terrorists planted the bombs on the terrace of the Yugoslav Embassy in Tirana on May 23 this year.

POLITIKA writes that it is known for certain that Hisen Trpeza is not in the Albanian capital.

Trpeza's "war biography" is, under No. 22414, in the files of the Yugoslav State Commission for establishing war crimes of the Occupying Forces and Their Assistants. It is written in it that, during World War Two, Trpeza was active in Kosovo, that he organized hunts after Yugoslav partisans and was a spy of the occupying forces. During the war, Trpeza committed numerous crimes, killing Yugoslav partisans' members of family.

After the liberation, in 1945, Hisen Trpeza organized counterrevolutionary bands whose commander he was. When the bands were broken up Trpeza, together with other war criminals, fled to Western Europe.

The Belgrade daily POLITIKA writes that Trpeza is not at all illegally staying in Tirana in view of the well-known, strict control of the movement of every foreigner with a regular passport and visa in Albania. A foreigner can stay in only one, specified hotel in Tirana. In order to visit any other town in Albania, he must get a special permit.

POLITIKA writes that, in view of the above, Trpeza's stay in Tirana can be explained only in the hospitality offered to him by the Albanian authorities for whose account, just as all paid murderers, he has performed "special tasks."

GRLICKOV ADDRESSES SYMPOSIUM ON SOCIALIST PROCESS

LD042348 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1827 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Ohrid, 4 Jun (TANJUG)--Socialist revolution can develop as a genuine revolutionary process only if it does not leave the fulfilment of its ultimate goals for some far future, League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency member Aleksandar Grlickov stated today in his opening address at a symposium on "Contemporary International Conditions and Struggle for Socialism in the World".

The symposium held here in Ohrid in Yugoslavia constituent Republic of Macedonia, will close on June 6.

Grlickov assessed the implementation of Marx's idea of socialism as a process of the historical emancipation of the working class as the basic question of present-day socialism. This is the condition, he said, for a stepped-up development of productive forces, science and social democratic relations in society.

A vital question presenting itself, however, is how to overcome representation the class by management of the class, itself, Grlickov stressed. [sentence as received]

Referring to the contradictions of the capitalist system, Dr Grlickov stressed that the capitalist system is increasingly less able to promote the production relations on which it has developed. Grlickov maintains that possibilities grow for democratic and socialist forces legitimately to offer alternatives for a way out of the crisis of capitalist society.

Dr Grlickov described nonalignment as a lasting policy, by its goals and principles, and blocs as a passing orientation of countries and nations.

In support of the socialist alternative of world development, Grlickov cited that after anti-colonial (?revolutions), over 50 countries constitutionally and de facto adopted socialist development.

Dr Aleksandar Grlickov closed his address by noting that conditions for revolutionary movement are favourable on the whole and that socialist process emerges as a historical solution for virtually all crises shaking the world although it still cannot fully and in all aspects (?assert) itself in its specific manner.

KOSOVO OFFICIAL SAYS TRADE WITH ALBANIA CONTINUES

LD042040 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1930 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Pristina, 4 Jun (TANJUG)--Vice-President of the Provincial Executive Council (provincial government) of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo Rizo Sapundzija today said that the economic development of Kosovo is, under the 1981-1985 plan projections, to record a 60-per-cent higher growth rate than the average for Yugoslavia.

In a talk with a group of reporters of 11 European and a number of Yugoslav radio-stations, Rizo Sapundzija stressed that the industry will be the backbone of Kosovo's development over the next five years, primarily the metal processing industry and the agriculture. Sixty thousand new jobs are to be opened in these and other branches of the economy over the next five years.

Answering reporters' questions, Rizo Sapundzija said that trade between Kosovo and Albania has not been discontinued following the recent unrests and enemy demonstrations in Kosovo. He added that Kosovo accounts for a considerable part of overall Yugoslav-Albanian commodity exchange.

KOSOVO PARTY LEADERS DISCUSS TASKS IN COMING MONTHS

LD041804 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1301 GMT 4 Jun 81

["Consultations at the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee--Veli Deva: Long Persistent Work Expected of Us"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Pristina, 4 Jun (TANJUG)--The exceptional significance of the action program recently established by the Kosovo Provincial Committee of the League of Communists must be confirmed by revolutionary, responsible and efficient activity by communists and all organized socialist forces in the province. The intensity of the struggle against hostile and counterrevolutionary activity, and for the stabilization of the political situation, must not weaken for a single moment and the forthcoming summer months can in no way have the traditional annual holiday characteristic.

These attitudes were expressed at the consultative meeting of presidents and secretaries of municipal League of Communists organizations, members of the provincial committee presidium and heads of the highest organs and sociopolitical organizations of Kosovo, held in Pristina under Veli Deva's chairmanship.

Petar Kostic, secretary of the provincial committee presidium, stressed in his introductory report that with the adoption of the action program an important part of the work has been completed. But, this stage of activity was successfully completed earlier. What is necessary now, however, is the next and more significant step: the realization of tasks. They are clearly defined and there is no need to repeat them, *but work should* begin without any further delay.

The demands laid down by the program refer to every municipality, local community, work organization--in a nutshell, to all areas of the province. They must be an encouragement to and an obligation for immediate action, particularly where activity is not yet progressing with the necessary and required intensity. To implement the tasks laid down by the document of the provincial committee and by the conclusions of the top-ranking party forums of Serbia and Yugoslavia, represents the condition for stabilizing the situation in all municipalities and in the province as a whole. And as regards stabilization, Kostic stressed, what we understand by it is not a return to the situation before hostile and counterrevolutionary demonstrations took place, but creating a situation in which that which had led us into the grave and very complex circumstances we face today will not exist.

Pointing out a number of urgent tasks, Kostic mentioned first the need to resolve a series of issues in the sphere of education, which had become a sensitive aspect of the life and work in the province. In this connection, he said among other things, that within the context of the activity aimed at eliminating from the educational process everything which is not in the spirit of our socialist self-managing system, measures should also be taken against the authors of textbooks who are still calmly sitting in institutes and institutions, despite the fact they had consciously poisoned the young generations and thus worked on undermining our society.

Having stressed that without speedier changes for the better in the province's economic trends there can be no conditions to overcome the well-known socioeconomic contradictions, Kostic stressed that in every environment possibilities should be sought for new, but productive, employment. In the same vein, it is necessary to find ways and means of directing the most capable cadres to the economy.

Kostic described the issues in the field of intranational relations as the most urgent, because the restoration of mutual trust, development of brotherhood and unity and togetherness depends on their solution. He stressed that through urgent intervention, the departure of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, the departure of capable cadres and of all others who intend to leave the province, should be halted. To this end, it is necessary that we involve ourselves in a radically different way, in creating a democratic atmosphere for the practical solution of all problems in intranational relations, Kostic stressed. He went on to add that this implies not verbal readiness for the equality of all who live in Kosovo, but the struggle against those who think that the extent of rights should be determined by the numerical strength of a nation or nationality.

Following a debate lasting nearly 6 hours, Veli Deva, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists, in summing up the consultative meeting, noted that everything which had been said earlier, as well as at this meeting, shows that Kosovo faces a lengthy period of persistent, responsible and patient work in order to stabilize the entire situation. Hence, what is inevitable is a lengthy struggle, and in this context there must be no hesitation of any kind. I say this, Veli Deva noted, because here and there the impression is gained that individuals are "becoming accustomed" to the exceptional, crisis, situation and this is dangerous because instead of our "becoming accustomed", we must change the situation.

Stating that here and there "surplus optimism," too, is emerging, Veli Deva stressed that in referring to this he did not think there is place for pessimism but that he advocated realism, that is, assessments which are untenable should not be made. The reality is as follows: The enemy has been curbed but not totally cut down, he has "entrenched himself"; he acts and he shows that he exists. As long as this is so we cannot and must not remain calm. In this context, Veli Deva also pointed out the growing activity of the foreign enemy, his collusion with counterrevolutionary elements in the country, as well as the very organized and deliberate attacks from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Speaking about the immediate tasks in implementing the attitudes of the action program, Veli Deva stressed that their implementation calls for great political struggle, and that the responsibility for its introduction and coordination is borne by the provincial and municipal committees and by the entire League of Communists of Kosovo. This struggle should mean, first and foremost, a switch to the offensive--taking the initiative and extending the front of the struggle in which all sociopolitical organizations, all organs and all social factors have their place and their responsibilities. It is also significant that every environment establishes its priorities in implementing the tasks. Every municipality has, no doubt, its priorities. Nevertheless, one task is most important for every commune, for the entire province--to change the situation in schools and in the entire educational sphere, because the new school year in educational institutions must not be ushered in without the situation in them being essentially different than, for instance, in April.

Noting that in the political sense, the problem of the exodus of Serbs and Montenegrins is coming to the fore, Veli Deva stressed that the League of Communists must not be indifferent; it must not reconcile itself with a single case of departure and that it must work energetically to create an atmosphere which will put an end to this process.

In conclusion, Veli Deva spoke in particular about topical tasks in the economic sphere, and he stressed that the League of Communists must involve itself in stabilizing the economy with as much energy as in fighting against enemy activity. Without progress in production, without carrying out plan tasks, there can be no stabilization of the political situation in the province either, Veli Deva said at the end of his speech.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY AMENDS ORIENTATION WORK PROGRAM

AU051038 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Tonight in Pristina the Kosovo Presidency held a session. As has been announced, the Presidency discussed the proposed supplements to its orientation work program for the current year in accordance with the action program of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo on the activity of the League of Communists in the struggle against the hostile and counterrevolutionary forces and for the stabilization of the political situation in the province. At the session which was presided over by Dzavid Nimani, the Presidency also discussed some other questions within its jurisdiction.

PRISTINA LC, ASSEMBLY URGE DISSOLUTION OF PARTY GROUP

AU042127 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Dragan Dimitrijevic report]

[Text] The Pristina Municipal Committee of the League of Communists has proposed to the municipal conference to adopt a decision on dissolving the basic organization of the League of Communists of the Provincial Institute for the Promotion of Education and Upbringing.

The institute's communists were responsible for poor human and intranational relations and they were burdened by personal, group and family relationships, the municipal committee says among other things in explaining its proposal. Dragan Dimitrijevic reports the following from Pristina:

Yesterday the delegates of all three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly also devoted their attention to the shortcomings of that extraordinarily important institution. The work of the institute and the behavior of its employees were sharply criticized and it was demanded that a beginning in changing the present state of affairs there should be made as soon as possible. The problems are not new. The working group of the Pristina Municipal Committee of the League of Communists has tried in vain for an entire year to help the institute's communists to eliminate the accumulated shortcomings. However, even after several meetings and discussions, everything continued to follow the old tracks. The latest meeting of the basic organization at the end of May also failed to fulfill expectations. The meeting produced no criticism or self-criticism demanded by the current political situation and especially by the unfavorable situation in a considerable number of educational and training institutions in Kosovo.

Thus, it is not at all accidental that the first decisive move has been made outside the institute's collective, bypassing the institute's party organization. First of all the working group proposed the adoption of a decision on dissolving the basic organization of the League of Communists. Bearing in mind the attitudes adopted within the Provincial Institute for the Promotion of Education and Upbringing until now, the Pristina Municipal Committee of the League of Communists has adopted the view of the working group. The municipal conference will make the final appraisal at its next session on the basis of the exhaustive explanation provided by the municipal committee. The municipal committee's appraisal is that, judging by its behavior so far, the basic organization of the League of Communists of the Institute for the Promotion of Education and Upbringing cannot guarantee that it will act as a leading force and a force of action in this complex situation in which an important change must be made in education and upbringing in the province and that it must therefore be dissolved.

It is not without reason that cadre changes in the institute are also anticipated in Pristina because the individuals leading that institution of special social interest have been sharply criticized.

THREE KOSOVO UNIVERSITY OFFICIALS OFFER RESIGNATIONS

LD041208 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Pristina, 4 Jun (TANJUG)--The rector of the University of Kosovo in Pristina, Academician and Professor Dr Gazmeno Zajmi, and Vice-Rectors Dr Halili Turku and Dr Vladimir Bovan, have tendered their resignations. Gazmend Zajmi, the rector, and Halili Turku, vice-rector for tuition and scientific matters, tendered their resignations to the university council on 2 June, while Vladimir Bovan, vice-rector for procurement issues, submitted his resignation at an earlier date. We have learned from Professor Dr Stevan Baljosevic, president of the council of the University of Kosovo, that the council will discuss the resignations tendered by the rector and two vice-rectors on Tuesday, 9 June.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS 'INEFFECTIVE DIFFERENTIATION'

AU051050 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Pristina radio journalist Milorad Roganovic commentary]

[Text] In recent days in Kosovo it has been increasingly frequently noted that, despite the current wide activities, the ideological-political differentiation is not being carried out sufficiently effectively.

The report that we have just heard [on the proposal of the Pristina Municipal Committee of the League of Communists to dissolve the basic organization of the League of Communists in the Provincial Institute for the Promotion of Education and Upbringing] attests to that also. Other examples were cited at yesterday's session of the Kosovo Assembly and thus it is possible to say on the basis of all that, in addition to the proven enemies, the opportunistic attitudes represent no lesser problem for the progressive forces in their struggle to implement in practice the principles incorporated in the action program of the League of Communists of Kosovo. The following is a commentary by Milorad Roganovic, Pristina radio journalist:

These days many questions are being asked with good reason and with concern: How is it possible that, after three full decades of life in our socialist community of completely equal peoples and nationalities united in brotherhood, an attempt at counterrevolution has been made and that at the same time many people, including even those who are directly or indirectly responsible for the situation that has developed, behave as if nothing has happened. The shortcomings covered by silence over many years have surfaced precisely at this time. Thorough analyses will certainly provide a more complete evaluation of everything involved. For this reason let us now dwell only on what the delegates of all three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly said at their session yesterday.

In some communities the ideological differentiation is progressing slowly and ineffectively. As one of the participants in the discussion graphically expressed it, there are frequent attempts to start the cleaning operations at the tail although the epidemic started with the headache. This is primarily a reference to the educational cadres who for years followed in their programs and lectures an alien ideology, that is, the Albanian Workers Party ideology in this particular case, and thus indoctrinated the school and student youth. That is not all. Because of all that yesterday the delegates justifiably raised the question of resignations of the most responsible individuals at the university. According to the latest information, the expected resignations were finally tendered today.

Is it possible to consider guilty only those 19 students who have been expelled from the faculties and who, together with a few thousands of their like-minded colleagues and followers, demonstrated in Pristina and in some other places in the province during March and April and, to a lesser extent, even in May? Several public and cultural workers were named in a number of specific questions at yesterday's assembly session. One of the questions was: How is it possible that a man whom everyone criticizes and who as far back as 10 years ago followed in his statements the course of neo-Cominformism as he concerned himself with historicism instead of history, still occupies a leading position in the Institute of History? It was also openly asked at the session: How is it possible that none of the members of the (?provincial) organs have been expelled from the League of Communists so far, because the responsibility demands more than a mere dismissal from high positions? Why has a game of tactics been adopted in relation to some leaders of the provincial self-managing interest communities when the degree of their culpability is obvious?

According to the available information, 189 workers have been dismissed or suspended from their work because of their participation in demonstrations or other forms of hostile activity. However, despite all the obvious shortcomings, it is known that far fewer workers than students, schoolchildren and even intellectuals participated in demonstrations. Instead of commentary let us conclude with yet another statement made at yesterday's session. This is that opportunism, the attempts to hush up or obfuscate matters, the efforts to avoid admitting culpability and a passive attitude toward everything that has happened are tantamount to hostility and can blunt the sharp edge of the activity of the League of Communists and other progressive forces of the society, something that must not be allowed to happen under any circumstances.

RIBICIC VIEWS 'REVANCHIST TENDENCIES' IN SLOVENIA

AU041401 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 May 81 p 6

[Jovan Pjevic report on speech by Mitja Ribicic at the session of the Presidium of the Slovene Republican SAWP Conference--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] We are now encountering a certain underestimation of the role of the SAWP as a democratic and mass organization of the working people and that underestimation is very harmful and dangerous. Experience has shown that the self-managing political system cannot be developed only through the actions of party leaderships, the executive organs of authority and the techno-managerial structures in the economy. This triangle in alliance with banks objectively promotes a statist orientation of development and a statist planning from a center above downwards, something that not only results in statist relations and an alienation of income but also in nationalist phenomena in this sphere. The SAWP's role in overcoming such a situation is irreplaceable.

The most important thing for us now is to have a clear policy of self-managing socialist development, to struggle for the implementation of that policy, to have a clear concept of further development of our system and to provide in good time the right solutions for the problems that the Yugoslav society is encountering in its development. If we fail to work in this manner, then we will face such phenomena as those recent ones in Kosovo, not only in Kosovo but also in all other republics as well as in the developed province of Vojvodina.

All of Yugoslavia must make its contribution to solving Kosovo's problems and determining the concept of its further self-managing socialist development, just as all Yugoslavia was engaged in overcoming the nationalist affairs and excesses in Croatia, Serbia and Slovenia.

We must resolutely oppose certain revanchist tendencies in Slovenia, that is, those who, because of the events in Kosovo, are now raising the issue of resources and of their fate. We must not allow the formation of some kind of a Slovene nationalism in connection with these and other similar issues. We must realistically appraise phenomena and issues. It is impossible to make the Kosovo leadership alone responsible for everything that has happened there because many problems there are a consequence of underdevelopment. All others, including we in Slovenia, face the problem of excessive dimensions of higher school education and many other difficulties. We must not appraise matters in a generalized manner and say that nothing has been achieved in Kosovo's development.

As for nationalism, it must be said that the Kosovo nationalism has not been the only island of nationalist statism in Yugoslavia but it erupted there because Kosovo was the weakest point and because in recent years the whole of Yugoslavia has adopted rather an opportunistic attitude toward the struggle against the sources of nationalism within the techno-bureaucratic structures and in the development policy. The nationalist tendencies are present everywhere because we have autarchic national economies that within the federation quarrel among themselves over the question as to which of them might gain the most at a given time, when instead we should all be struggling jointly for a real assertion of associated labor and income-based relations. It is within such relations and under such circumstances that one nationalism fans other nationalisms and this means that in a certain way the Kosovo nationalism is also the product of such a unitarianist-centralist administrative approach to economic and other problems. Today the struggle that is going on throughout Yugoslavia is about such issues as who will win some import permits for certain raw materials, producer goods and other similar goods outside the limits of the system that has been agreed on and outside the adopted proportions.

KATOWICE FORUM SHOWS WORSENING SITUATION IN POLAND

LD041640 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Jun 81

["Poland in Wait for the Extraordinary Congress or the First Indirect Confrontation With its Neighbors"; commentary by Milika Sundic]

[Text] Along with all the problems with which Poland is confronted in preparations for the extraordinary party congress in truly extraordinary conditions, an event which took place a few days ago in the Katowice Voivodship has become, so to speak, the number one problem for both the PZPR and its relations with neighboring socialist countries. This is the resolution of the so-called Party Forum of the Katowice Voivodship which criticizes the PZPR Central Committee's topics for the extraordinary congress, or rather the publicity this document has received in the press of Poland's neighbors by way of the Soviet agency TASS.

Parallel with the transmission of the above resolution, which is interpreted as identification with it, new commentaries in the same spirit appeared in the East European press which showed the situation in Poland to be contrary to the assessments of the Polish leadership itself. Although the PZPR Politburo obviously does not want polemics with neighboring countries, it had to react to the resolution from the Party Forum in Katowice, and this reaction had to be very unfavorable.

The reaction also contains a reproach for the Soviet agency TASS and the press which carried its information. This, then, is the first confrontation between the present Polish state and party leadership on the one hand, and the public media of neighboring countries on the other hand. It is true that the Politburo criticized only the resolution of the Katowice Party Forum, and not its neighbors. However, it is obvious to everyone that the Polish leadership is dissatisfied with the fact that the press in neighboring countries, above all the TASS agency, out of all the very important gatherings which are held throughout Poland give publicity only to the resolution in which the Polish leadership was criticized. The PZPR Politburo's reaction might be assessed as mild in relation to that of party organizations throughout Poland. They do not mince their words in speaking against those taking part in the Katowice Party Forum, and the Solidarity trade union's assessment says that the Katowice resolution is the same as approving a foreign military intervention in Poland.

For the time being, however, there is no hint that the press which took the TASS information at face value will take back anything it said. On the contrary, one has the impression that pressure on the Polish leadership will be stepped up, primarily in the direction of stimulating a settling of scores with all those in favor of the democratization of Polish society.

In the entire time during which Poland has been confronted with a political and economic crisis--a crisis which did not by-pass the party either, or rather the situation in the party--many people who have been following Polish events have asserted that the most serious is yet to come. The question is whether that refers to precisely now, and everything demonstrates that it does. There is little time left before the extraordinary congress, and the conditions in which preparations for it are being held are becoming increasingly more difficult day by day.

The situation in the party and in the country as a whole will be difficult to stabilize as long as pressures exist from outside which make life in Poland even more bitter. Without this, it would be incomparably easier for the Poles for, even with all the difficulties, they themselves, alone, would find a solution to the current situation more quickly. To cast doubt on Poland's ability and its progressive forces is more serious and even worse than the greatest of penury, and in view of the fact that doubt and suspicion are constantly increasing, the big question is: What will happen tomorrow and how things will be? This worries not only the Poles but also all those who advocate a peaceful outcome to the crisis with which Poland has been confronted for months.

POLISH PARTY REACTION TO KATOWICE FORUM CITED

LD042 034 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1818 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jun (TANJUG)--The "Katowice Forum" resolutions continue in the focus of attention of numerous party organisations and environments in Poland which condemn the activity of the "Forum" as destructive and inspired by "unknown forces". The "Katowice Forum" has, however, adopted another resolution which omits the sharp charges against the Polish party and its leadership for the spreading of luberal-bourgeois and Trotskyist-Zionist views in the party, for nationalism, agrarianism, clericalism and anti-Soviet sentiments spurred by the right.

The "Forum's" new resolution does not include the above epithets but its criticism of the party line in essence remains the same.

Meanwhile, Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) Politburo member Gerard Gabrys, reported in the press as a possible figure heading the "Katowice Forum", has not officially stated that he has taken part in no meeting nor consented to pursue the "Forum's" programme line. He said that his stand on the "Katowice Forum" is "fully" identical with that of the party Politburo.

The Politburo's stand on the "Katowice Forum" and other similar phenomena in the party has been explained in great detail by Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski on the TV news yesterday evening.

Should current like the "Katowice Forum" and similar groups become active in the party and should demands as are those of the "Katowice Forum" continue to be put forth, the party will be threatened with disintegration, Barcikowski said.

Barcikowski allowed the possibility of the special party congress not taking place at all. He said that "the congress will not be held only in the event the party [words indistinct] preparations for the congress". "However, no socialist order without the leading role of the communist party is possible", he added.

The most important task at (?present) is to consolidate the party and enable it to solve current problems and define a good programme for the future, Barcikowski said. He cited four sets of major problems facing the party: the full implementation of the reconstruction and democratisation in the party, the establishment of "self-management principles of state organisation" the implementation of a "profound economic reform" and the ideological edification in the party, as an element in restoring to the party its vanguard role, strength and unity.

We are not surprised that the "Katowice Forum" criticises the party leadership but that it criticises the political line (?we have) been pursuing and endeavouring to implement in these past very difficult months, Barcikowski said.

COMMENTATOR REVIEWS PZPR CONGRESS ASSUMPTIONS

AU042024 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Branislav Canak commentary]

[Text] A little more than a month is left until the PZPR extraordinary congress and therefore the programmatic assumptions prepared for that event have now become a subject of very lively discussions in Poland and a motive for criticisms from some East European countries. Branislav Canak discusses the concept of the Polish party that represents such an attractive reason for interest:

Now, 11 months after the first strikes in July of last year, Poland is totally preoccupied with preparations for the Extraordinary Ninth PZPR Congress.

Probably the most important stage of these preparations is in progress just now. Election conferences and party meetings are being held in voivodships which are discussing the programmatic assumptions and draft documents to be adopted by the congress in the middle of July. The assumptions published by the PZPR Central Committee on 8 May represent the basis for the work of the coming congress but they already play an important role now as a catalyst of political appraisals and not only in Poland at that.

In eight chapters the assumptions thoroughly elaborate the party's tasks in developing socialist democracy and in strengthening the party's leading role in building socialism and in the country's socioeconomic stabilization. The assumptions trace the origins of the crisis that has shaken Poland since last summer to the distant year of 1948 and link them to the change in the party policy at that time. Since that change, the assumptions say, the system of social order has been burdened by deformities that have never been completely overcome. This stage of affairs in the party, together with the economy's excessive investment burden and its disproportionate effects as well as accumulated social contradictions, has caused earlier crisis situations in Polish society also.

Proceeding from these basic appraisals, the programmatic assumptions offer a policy of socialist renewal that is based on radical changes that must be carried out not only within the party but also in other social structures. The volume of these changes and the spheres in which they must be made have caused certain divisions among members. The divisions especially found their expression in the document that was published in Katowice recently and that appears to be an attempt of conservative forces within the party to assert themselves. The declaration, issued with the support of the Katowice Voivodship Committee, charges the party leadership with failing to respect the ideological principles and with revisionism. The resolutions of the Katowice Forum have been sharply criticized in Poland but have been favorably received in some East European countries.

The fact is that these and other similar divisions and confrontations can become dangerous for the further process of renewal and can even jeopardize the convening of the congress. Polish society and nearly every one of its members have made great progress in their search for a new identity. In the reorganizations that have led to this, the party has retained its leading role in the process of socialist renewal. The party is the condition and the guarantee for the renewal, but it also seeks to renew itself in advance. The aspiration to achieve that is the most significant aspect of the Extraordinary Ninth PZPR Congress.

USSR'S ARKHIPOV CONTINUES VISIT ACTIVITIES

Talks With Djuranovic

AU031446 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 May 81 p 6

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, yesterday received Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy of the USSR Council of Ministers, and had a lengthy, cordial and friendly talk with him. Both sides noted with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR were successfully developing and expanding on the well-known principles of equality and mutual respect as determined during numerous meetings between Presidents Josip Broz Tito and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Relations in the economic field are developing particularly successfully in a number of fields, and this was also demonstrated during the talks at the 19th session of the mixed committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation when cooperation for the next 5-year period was agreed upon. The readiness of the two sides to develop cooperation on a lasting and long-term basis, for which very favorable opportunities and mutual interest exist, was particularly stressed.

The president of the Federal Executive Council presented to Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, a high Yugoslav decoration--the Order of Yugoslav Flag with ribbon. The SFRY Presidency decorated him for his successful work over a number of years and for exceptional merits in promoting the mutually beneficial economic cooperation, as well as for his significant contribution to developing friendly relations between the SFRY and the USSR.

Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Nikola Cicanovic, adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council for foreign policy matters, participated in the talks on the Yugoslav side--while on the Soviet side, N.N. Rodionov, USSR ambassador to the SFRY; V.G. Morozov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and N.N. Inozemtsev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, participated in the talks.

After the talks, the president of the Federal Executive Council entertained Ivan Arkhipov and other participants in the talks at a luncheon.

Bosnia-Hercegovina Official

LD042332 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1717 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Sarajevo, 4 Jun (TANJUG)--President of the Assembly of the Yugoslav Constitutent Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina Niko Maljevich today received first vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and co-chairman of the intergovernmental Yugoslav-Soviet commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation Ivan Arkhipov who is currently on a visit to Yugoslavia. In the ensuing talk, both sides expressed readiness to further promote and expand the hitherto contacts at all levels. Ivan Arkhipov today toured some plants of the Energoinvest associated enterprises, one of the Soviet Union's leading economic partners in Yugoslavia.

PRESS STATEMENT RELEASED ON VRHOVEC VISIT TO PRC

AU021340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1109 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Statement for the Press on Vrhovec's Visit to China--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Jun (TANJUG)--A statement for the press on the official friendly visit of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, to China, which, as the statement stresses, came at the invitation of the PRC State Council, was released in Beijing today.

Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, was received by Deng Xiaoping, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee, and Zhao Ziyang, Chinese Premier. During the visit friendly talks were held on the development of bilateral cooperation, the internal development of the two countries and on vital international issues. On behalf of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, the federal secretary repeated the invitation to the Chinese premier to visit Yugoslavia, and this invitation was accepted with satisfaction. The federal secretary called on Huang Hua, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, who is undergoing treatment, and had a brief exchange of views with him on problems of mutual interest.

Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec held exhaustive talks with Vice Premier Ji Pengfei and with Wang Youping, deputy minister of foreign affairs, on the state of bilateral relations and on current international political and economic issues. The two sides informed each other about their views on and assessments of the current world situation. Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec informed his Chinese interlocutors about the role of the nonaligned policy and the activity of the Nonaligned Movement, as well as about the situation in Europe and the work of the Madrid CSCE meeting.

A successful development of the relations between the two countries and the existence of favorable conditions for the further comprehensive expansion of cooperation on the principles of respect for independence, full equality and mutual consideration were noted in the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of mutual respect. The need to invest further mutual efforts to promote the economic cooperation between the two countries was particularly stressed.

The visit of Federal Secretary Vrhovec was assessed as an important contribution to the further strengthening of mutual understanding and to the development of friendly relations between Yugoslavia and China.

Serious concern was expressed in the talks over the constant deterioration of international relations and the failure to resolve the great problems facing the international community.

An exchange of views on the existing hotbeds of crisis was carried out, including the individual regions of the Asian Continent. Both sides stressed the need for the international community to make the necessary efforts to halt the negative development of international situation with the aim of ensuring peace and stability in the world. In this connection the need was stressed to implement the principles of the UN Charter and the appropriate resolutions with the aim of achieving a peaceful and just solution of the existing crises.

In the talks on the international economic situation the concern was expressed over the increasingly more difficult position of the developing countries. Both sides advocated that the further necessary efforts be made within the UN frameworks to overcome the existing deep gap between the developed and the developing countries, and to begin global talks aimed at solving great economic problems and at establishing a new international economic system.

The exceptional importance of the nonaligned policy as a significant nonbloc factor in solving international problems, preserving peace in the world and in a democratization of overall international relations was particularly stressed.

The two sides expressed satisfaction over the very substantial talks and their conviction that the talks will contribute to the further successful development of friendly relations between the SFRY and the PRC.

Expressing thanks for the warm hospitality, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, invited Huang Hua, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT DRAGOSLAV MARKOVIC VISITS CUBA

For reportage on Federal Assembly President Dragoslav Markovic's 1-4 June visit to Cuba, see the Cuban section of the 5 June Latin America DAILY REPORT.